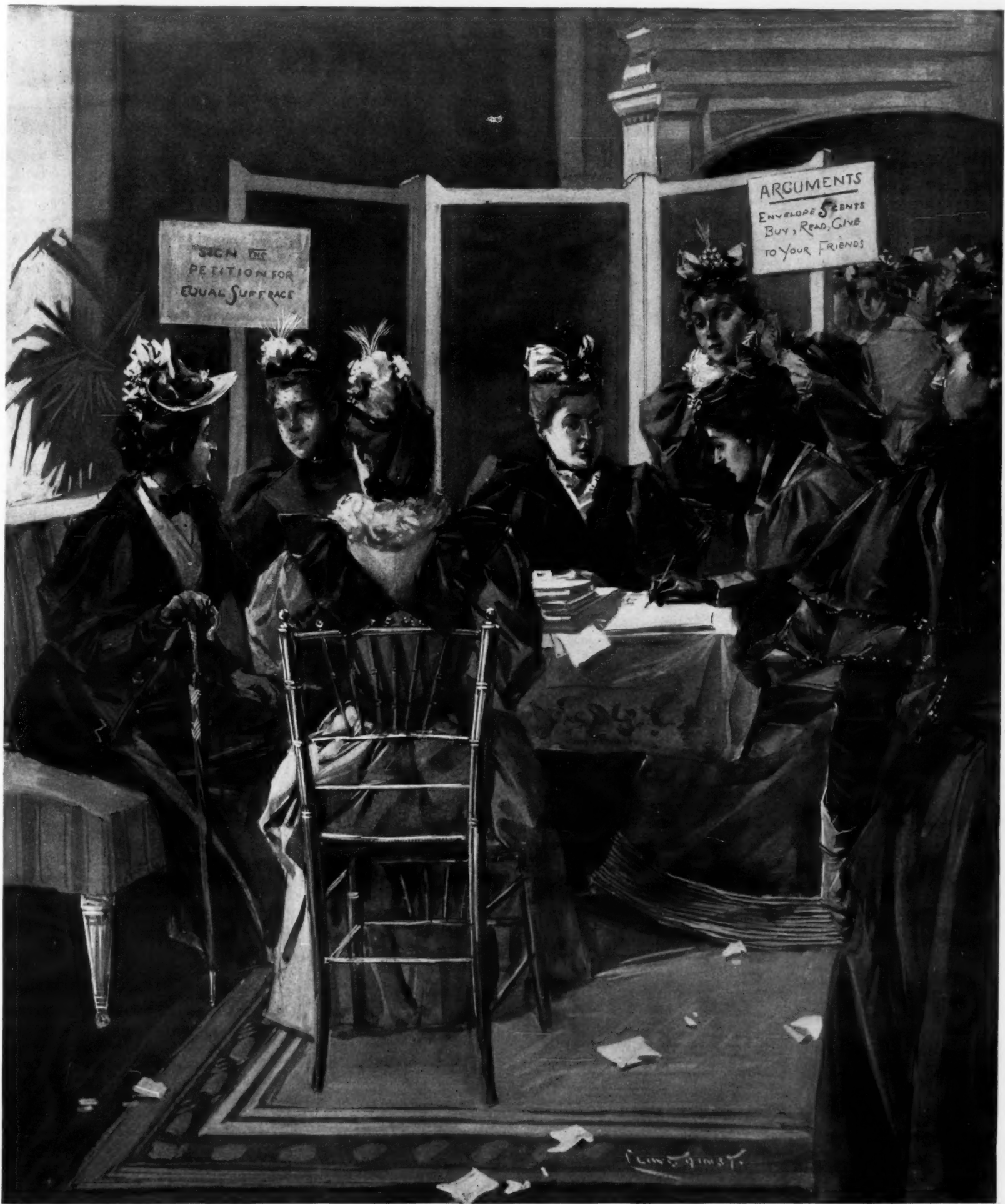


# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1894

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THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIETY LEADERS SECURING SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—SCENE AT SHERRY'S.  
DRAWN BY B. WEST CLINEDINST.—[SEE PAGE 200.]



## LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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## The Carnegie Armor Scandal.



It is well, for the sake of his own reputation and that of the administration, that Secretary Herbert has decided to reopen the investigation of the Carnegie armor frauds. There was general surprise throughout the country a few weeks ago, when it was announced that there had been a long series of fraudulent practices in the Carnegie establishment in relation to armor plates for the navy, and that the government inspectors had been deceived and induced to pass plates as sound that were defective. Secretary Herbert assessed upon the Carnegie Company damages to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. His theory apparently was that the plates were still fit for use, even though of indifferent character, but that they were worth four hundred thousand dollars less in price than was paid for them. Therefore that sum in rebate was demanded from the Carnegie Company. It was evident that he believed to the fullest extent the statement made by Mr. Frick and other officials of the company that the frauds were committed without their knowledge and ostensibly by workmen who had plotted to injure the company because of the famous Homestead troubles.

There was no attempt to assess punitive damages for such gross neglect as the company's own case must have admitted, and no desire evinced to cancel all running contracts with the company. It was taken for granted that the Carnegie people would not permit such a state of affairs to occur again, and that it had really happened in spite of their efforts to do faithful work. Exactly how the frauds were committed and their extent was kept from the public, for some mysterious reason does not appear. And then came the further statement, even more surprising than the announcement of the frauds, that the President had sat in arbitration on the matter, but by what right in the Constitution or in the statutes pertaining to frauds was not mentioned, and had reduced the penalty to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, one-fourth of which should go to the informers in the case, as per previous contract with Secretary Herbert. The President acknowledged in his memorandum filed in the case that he had not been able to determine exactly when the frauds began nor where they ended. He also acknowledged that he was not an expert in such matters, but after hearing the Carnegie side of the case from Mr. Carnegie himself and from Mr. Frick he had decided to reduce the penalty to what he thought was an adequate amount. Every move in the case indicated that there had been no thorough investigation, or that, if there had been one, its results were covered up. Apparently the administration had decided, with a secretiveness that was strikingly illustrated in the Hawaiian fiasco, that it was one of those things that did not rightfully belong to the public.

Now comes the additional information that the President took this action after Mr. Carnegie had loudly proclaimed, and only four or five days after his interview with the President, that he was in favor of the Wilson Tariff bill. It is impossible upon the surface of these facts, so far as they are known, to consider this matter in any other light than as a grave public scandal. The highest authorities in political science and in our history have recently pointed out in print that the one thing Mr. Cleveland in this second term of his, which has been such a melancholy and deplorable failure, needed most was to read the Constitution. That instrument says he shall execute the laws

and make certain recommendations and appointments, some by the advice and consent of the Senate and some not. He evidently has thought that to occupy the office of President meant that he should be supreme ruler. He has tried to be Congress and the Supreme Court Bench all in himself, and selected a Cabinet not to advise him but to obey his orders implicitly. Grover Cleveland, government of the United States, has seemed to be his conception of his office, and he has neglected no opportunity to show that this was his conception, whether he really would admit it or not. It now remains to be seen whether, for the purpose of gaining support from contractors and influential manufacturers in forcing his stubborn ideas on the tariff through the national legislature, he has been willing to reduce penalties on work that is admitted to have been fraudulent, and has also consented to hiding the full facts from the people. Is this another campaign of Hawaiian duplicity and secrecy? Is there a large-sized colored object in the fence?

To those who are acquainted with the details of armor-making the claim of the Carnegie Company that it was imposed upon by malicious workmen must be received with incredulity and amazement. That scores of workmen could and would visit the great shops in the night, start enormous fires, toil in heat that is fairly prostrating, slave without pay and under the direction even of an official of the company, mix up plates that weigh from twenty-five to forty tons, necessitating the use of enormous machinery and force, and "play hob" with a vast plant that cost millions of dollars to establish and operate—that all this could happen where buildings were guarded with especial care because of recent labor troubles, without the knowledge of the officials, must on its face be regarded practically as an absurdity. Yet there is no evidence that the Carnegie Company was required to show how all this could have happened. The New York Herald recently declared that if Benjamin Harrison had dealt with the Carnegie Company as Mr. Cleveland has done a howl of execration would have gone up from the entire country. Who is Grover Cleveland, that an exception should be made in his case? He must have known, Secretary Herbert must have known, that the assertion of the Carnegie Company that it was a victim of its own men was and is questionable. It may be entirely true, but the company should have been made to prove that it was true. There is no evidence that any such requirement was made of them.

The public should not get the idea, as a result of these disclosures, that all our armor is rotten. The Carnegie Company is second in importance of our armor-making establishments. The Bethlehem Iron Company began to make armor before the Carnegie Company did, and in every contest between them has come out victorious. Not the slightest suspicion or suggestion of fraud has been made in connection with the Bethlehem Company. It has made most of our armor so far, and it has been proved to be the best in the world. Even those vessels that have received the defective Carnegie armor—some that they have made has been good undoubtedly—will not be incapacitated. Only a plate here or there for a certain vessel has been tainted, and no doubt that, ship for ship, even with this armor on them, they will compare favorably with those of other navies.

But that is not the question. The question is why the Carnegie Company should not be treated as any other contractors, and be made to make good what is bad or else be prohibited from doing any more work for the government, and also to give back what was paid to them wrongfully. Why should Mr. Cleveland demand money from them and then give up some of it to a lot of informers? That doesn't remedy the wrong. The armor is still bad. By what authority has Mr. Cleveland acted as he has?

A grave scandal is this. Let the people have light upon it. Let them know all about it and not only a part, and let those who are to blame suffer for their wrongdoing.

## A Mistaken Policy.



HERE have been some unaccountable exhibitions of timidity, or worse, on the part of officials and communities which have had to deal with wandering detachments of the so-called Army of the Commonwealth. In the far Western States town authorities and the officers of railroads seem, in many cases, to have submitted eagerly to the impudent exactions of the ragged columns; in some instances, indeed, they have shown a measure of sympathy with the nomads which is altogether inconsistent with a proper regard for the public safety. When, in Utah and Wyoming, railway trains were seized for the transportation of the stragglers, the officials, instead of protecting their property, permitted it to be carried off without protest, and the presumption is that if they had been asked to supply each man with pocket-money out of the company treasury, the demand would have been complied with. The only points, so far as we now recall, at which the "Industrials" were met in a spirit of commendable resistance were Oakland in California, Ogden in Utah, and Omaha in Nebraska. In Oakland a mob of vagrants undertook to

compel the mayor to supply a train of passenger coaches to carry them on their way toward the national capital. He refused their demands. Thereupon they grew violent and threatened mischief. The mayor at once massed the police force of the city, called out the firemen to assist them in enforcing his orders, and, surrounding the ruffianly "army," drove it headlong out of the city. It was a display of executive firmness and regard for the public order which was in every way commendable. In Omaha and Council Bluffs, where the railroad companies stood upon their rights and refused to carry the army eastward, the populace seized a train and made other demonstrations of sympathy with the invading horde, and it was found necessary to call out the military to preserve the public peace. There has not been anywhere a more disgraceful exhibition of lawlessness, in connection with this "Industrial" movement, than that supplied by the Omaha mob. Nothing but evil can come of the diffusion of the notion that gangs of lawless tramps may organize into predatory bands and advance upon the national capital, living upon the public as they go, with demands for legislation of any sort, good, bad or indifferent, and any community which encourages the delusion does a positive injury to orderly society.

## The Bravado of Vice.



It is announced that Breckinridge, the depraved and shameless wretch whose trial was recently concluded at Washington, proposes to make the canvass for Congress in the Seventh Kentucky District, and that he "is confident of success." It is to be hoped that he is mistaken in assuming that his constituents are as bad as he has shown himself to be, and are prepared to condone his deliberate and persistent offenses against sound moral standards and the decencies of life. It is impossible to believe that there is any constituency, anywhere in the land, so vitiated in taste, so given over to vice and immorality, as to be willing to be represented in the national legislature by an avowed hypocrite and abandoned libertine.

Colonel Breckinridge has shown from the first that he had no adequate conception of the gravity of his offense against public morals. In his determination to be again a candidate for Congress, and in his ostentatious parading of himself and his unfortunate wife in public places, he shows a bravado and contempt of public opinion which afford additional and conclusive proof of the rottenness of his moral nature. He is reported as saying that his "career is not yet ended"; that he "still has some years of good work in him as a Representative." He is mistaken in supposing that any good thing can come from so polluted a source. In due time he will find that, whatever may be the verdict of the Blue Grass district, his effrontery makes no impression whatever upon the moral sentiment of the country, except as it may accentuate the aversion with which he is almost universally regarded. If he had only the faintest conception of the infamy of his position, and of what is due society, he would seek in obscurity and seclusion the only refuge which the world can give to such an one as he is.

## The Police Investigation.



THE Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the police department of this city has suspended operations for the present. It is somewhat curious that this action was taken just at the time when the counsel representing the Good Government Club proposed to enter into an examination of the official conduct of two Republican officers of the force. It is difficult for the public to see why the committee should have had any hesitation about probing to the bottom charges affecting the official integrity and efficiency of these officers. The committee ought to understand that the public cares nothing at all for the political results of this investigation. Its desire is that the exact facts as to the corruption of the department and the improper uses to which it is put shall be disclosed, and that the responsibility shall be placed just where it belongs, no matter who suffers from the exposure. We notice, too, that the regular counsel of the committee, who, singularly enough, comes from a remote part of the State, seems inclined to criticize Dr. Parkhurst and those associated with him because of their refusal to believe absolutely in the honesty of the committee's motives. The attempt is made to show that the Parkhurst Society, so-called, is responsible for the obstruction and failure of the investigation. The members of the committee are grievously mistaken if they suppose that they can cover up their own tergiversations and demagogic shilly-shallying by any imputation of the motives of their critics. They are in no position at all to question the sincerity of other people. Their management of this investigation has been discreditable throughout. The conclusion is irresistible that the committee does not really desire to expose the complicity of Tammany Hall in the debauchery of our police service, or to stop it so long as it is possible for certain Republican bosses to maintain a profitable alliance



with the Tammany chiefs. They are more anxious, apparently, to investigate the investigators of that department than to reform and purify the department itself.

Now that the committee has had its powers enlarged, so that it may extend its inquiries to the Department of Charities and Correction, the Excise Board, and the police courts, and its time has been extended until January next, there can be no excuse for further delay in completing the work assigned it. A failure now, in view of the enlarged authority bestowed upon it, to sift thoroughly the charges affecting the enforcement of law and the maintenance of social order in this city, will expose every member of the committee to deserved opprobrium. They cannot by any possible sophistries deceive the people, and they will make the mistake of their lives if they undertake, for any reason, to defeat the public wishes in a matter so intimately concerning every important interest of the community.

### The Piracy of Plays.

THE copyright and patent laws grant everything within their provinces, excepting plays, adequate protection. In this particular branch of literary industry there does, indeed, nominally exist a form of protection to the author or owner under the present copyright law, but the protection is so slight and the means of defying the law so easily provided, that play piracy is as common in certain parts of this country as pool-rooms were in New York City before Mr. Croker's spasm of virtue closed them up.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent person that a play, as a creation of the brain, should be as fully protected by the United States laws as a patent shoe-tack or a patent insect-destroyer, or a worthless book on some utterly idiotic or offensive theme. The copyright law as to plays is so defective that most lawyers advise the common-law title as being much the best safeguard to one's property; but as the play pirate is always irresponsible, a suit at common law assures nothing except the payment of the court expenses and the lawyers' fees by the injured party. Again an injunction amounts to nothing, as the pirate can easily step next door into the next State and snap his fingers at the author and manager he is robbing, unless they choose to follow him from State to State with a separate injunction, a proceeding which is manifestly impracticable.

The losses incurred through play piracy, both to authors and managers, have led the American Dramatists' Club, composed of the prominent playwrights and composers of the United States, to seek redress at the hands of Congress by an amendment to the existing copyright law which shall make play piracy as much a misdemeanor before the courts as the larceny of a pair of shoes, and punishable as such. Nothing short of an enactment of this punitive description will stop this nefarious business. The amendment has been most carefully drawn by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and has received the unanimous indorsement of all those interested. It is difficult to see how it can fail to pass both branches of Congress, as surely play piracy can have no defenders in that body.

### Sources of Disease.

AN event of recent occurrence in a neighboring State shows how defenseless society is, with all its sanitary laws and systems of precaution, against the ravages of disease. One of the most attractive and healthful suburbs of New York, over in New Jersey, is the town of Montclair. Beautiful for location and easy of access, it has become the centre of a refined and wealthy population, who have surrounded themselves with all the comforts and conveniences of city life. Its water supply is ample and good, and its sanitary condition has been regarded as perfect. But suddenly, some weeks ago, typhoid fever appeared in the town and rapidly developed until some sixty persons were prostrated by it. Naturally, as the facts became known, there was great alarm, and this was deepened by the fact that there was apparently no cause whatever for the epidemic. The general health of the town was good, even better than the average. The local physicians and the health authorities were completely baffled, and the disease continued to spread in spite of their efforts to arrest it. Ultimately, however, its source was discovered, and that in a quarter least expected. Among the persons supplying the town with milk was a dealer residing in a country hamlet some miles away. It was learned that he had lost a child from typhoid, and an investigation led to the discovery that the milk from his cows had been contaminated by the washing in polluted water of the bottles in which it had been delivered. The premises of the dealer were cleanly; his methods were well-ordered; and his milk was of good quality. But in spite of all, every bottle of it carried the germs of sickness; the very means employed to preserve its purity making it, for want of thorough sanitary knowledge, a distributor of contagion. A more impressive illustration of the dangers to which the best regulated communities are exposed from altogether unsuspected sources of disease could not be afforded anywhere.

One effect of the incident will undoubtedly be to beget increased vigilance on the part of the health authorities of New Jersey in the inspection of dairies. There seems to

have been great and inexcusable laxity in this matter; so far as appears, indeed, there has been practically no inspection at all. A rigid quarantine of all cattle suspected of disease, and of all milk supplied by them, is absolutely essential to the public safety. Dr. Cyrus Edson, in a recent interview, stated that of the twenty thousand head of cattle inspected in this State last year, three per cent. were found to be infected with tuberculosis. He adds the surprising statement that quarantine on cattle thus afflicted is now suspended, owing to the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation for continuing it, and the people of the State are thus exposed to a danger of the most serious character. In this city the health authorities have taken measures to prevent the sale of milk from diseased cows, and will as far as possible have inspections made at the sources of our milk supply, but these precautions will, at the best, be only partial. The State Health Board should be empowered by the Legislature to maintain a quarantine on all diseased animals everywhere in the State, and its corps of inspectors should be sufficiently large and efficient to secure absolute protection to the public against this particular peril. The bill on the subject now before the Legislature is plainly inadequate in this particular. According to official reports, one-sixth of all the deaths in this city are caused by tuberculosis, and the disease is taken in almost every instance from the milk supplied to the victims. Dr. Edson is right in insisting that the general government should adopt comprehensive measures for stamping out this disease in every part of the country. Even with the most vigorous system of prevention that can be devised, consumers cannot be guaranteed perfect immunity from epidemic outbreaks like that which has visited the New Jersey town, but their frequency can be largely diminished and their ravages greatly restricted by the adoption of measures of sanitation and quarantine which have affirmed their wisdom by actual results.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

PEACE is at last completely restored to the republic of Brazil. The rebellion has failed at every point, and its leaders are in exile. There seems to be no doubt that Admiral da Gama was encouraged in his revolt by outside sympathizers. Papers found among his effects clearly show complicity on the part of British and Portuguese officials in the effort to restore the monarchy.

THE chivalry of South Carolina stoutly oppose the law which authorizes public officers to enter private houses and search for contraband liquors. But they are practically unanimous in favor of the law proposed by a Democratic Congress under which government officials will be empowered to enter the homes and business offices of the people and search for evidence on which to impose an income tax. There is nothing like consistency.

AMONG the wild and extravagant schemes recently introduced in Congress is one proposing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the feasibility and desirability of constructing a boulevard from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The boulevard, as suggested in the bill, is to have a roadway on either side and a promenade shaded by trees through the centre. The estimated cost of the undertaking is the small trifle of one hundred million dollars. A New York Representative, Mr. Dunphy, is the originator of this remarkable scheme, which, like all similar enterprises, is urged on the plea that it would afford employment for thousands of idle men. The tax-payer is apparently not taken into account at all. It is quite safe to assume that the proposed highway will not be built so long as the lunatics in Congress remain in a minority.

NEARLY every Republican idea which has been proposed during the last thirty years has been violently antagonized by the Democracy, only to be accepted after a time and incorporated as an original feature of the party policy. The latest illustration of this fact is afforded by the adoption by the Democratic House of Speaker Reed's rule of counting a quorum. Everybody remembers how that rule was denounced as the sum of all villainies, and how Mr. Reed was characterized as a tyrant by every Democratic newspaper and orator in the land. Representative Crisp, now speaker, was especially violent in his denunciations of the proposition: it was an attempt at revolution; it would lay the foundation for enormous legislative frauds; its adoption would bring the House to the brink of a volcano, etc. And now Speaker Crisp and his Democratic colleagues have deliberately adopted this revolutionary, scandalous, and volcanic proposition, and the business of the House is being expedited under it. Mr. Reed has his triumph, and common-sense methods are once more recognized in the body whose majority have so indubitably played the fool that they had become the laughing stock of their own constituency.

THE rapid development of the life-insurance business of this country is one of the most remarkable economic facts

of the time. And as indicating the growth of a provident spirit and habit among our people, it is a fact of immense significance. Some conception of the magnitude of this interest is afforded by the returns of the thirty-two old-style life-insurance companies now doing business in this State. The total amount of premiums paid into these companies last year was \$192,706,838. The death claims paid during the year amounted to \$75,903,820. The surplus, as regards policy-holders, held by these companies at the beginning of the present year was \$116,549,186. These figures leave no room for doubt as to the steadily-increasing popularity of life insurance as a means of assuring reasonable protection against the accidents and adverse fortunes of life to those who would otherwise be defenseless. It is no doubt true that the cost of insurance in some of the standard companies is excessive, and that the business could be safely and profitably conducted at much lower charges to the policy-holder, but even at the extravagant rates sometimes exacted, the life-insurance system offers advantages which few persons with others dependent upon them can afford to disregard.

THERE is great complaint among the orange-growers of Florida that, owing to the enormous charges of the transportation companies and the extortions of middlemen, the profits of their business have been so far absorbed as to discourage a continuance of production. According to figures collected from all sources the orange crop of Florida this year sold for \$7,500,000. Out of this the transportation companies and commission men got \$6,000,000, leaving the growers only \$1,500,000 for their years of toil and large expenditure of money. An effort is now making to combine the growers for purposes of mutual protection, and the hope is entertained that by concentration of shipments, resistance of exorbitant freight charges, and the introduction of various economies, the industry may again be made profitable. The truth probably is that the growers are just now suffering from over-production quite as much as from other causes, and possibly there will be no great change for the better, so far as they are concerned, until the output reaches its natural limit by the subsidence of the existing craze for orange cultivation. Meanwhile consumers are getting the benefit of the glut in the market which has been caused by excessive developments of the fascinating industry.

THE suit which has been brought by a dismissed clerk of the Treasury Department for reinstatement, on the ground that his dismissal was in violation of the spirit and letter of the civil service law, is likely to bring to an issue the question whether public officials can violate that statute with impunity in the interest of greedy partisanship. The clerk who has brought the suit has a record of exceptional honor, having made his way through the various grades of the service to a position of great responsibility—that of an examiner of the Civil Service Board. There were no charges against him; on the contrary, it was recognized on all hands that his services were of great value to the department. When, however, Mr. Josiah Quincy and other reformers came into power they proceeded at once to make his place uncomfortable, and finally accomplished his dismissal and the appointment in his place of a Democrat. At the same time he was assured that if he would turn his coat and become a Democrat, he could be retained at a reduced grade and salary. The bribe was of course indignantly refused. He now demands that the Secretary of the Treasury shall restore him to his place. He has the support of the Civil Service Commission in the attitude he occupies, and if there is any merit at all in the law, it is difficult to see how any other result can be had than a decision in favor of this victim of that "organized appetite," which is only another name for the Democracy as now constituted.

THE overwhelming successes recently achieved by the Republican party in nearly all the Northern States will expose it to one peril which must be alertly and vigorously guarded against. It always happens when a party thus develops exceptional strength that unworthy men seek to avail themselves of the opportunities offered for personal promotion, and it is often the case that, the party becoming careless in its prosperity, these selfish adventurers are permitted to make their way to undeserved eminence. This is just what will happen now unless the party displays constant watchfulness all along the line. The Philadelphia Press has some timely comments on this subject which may be read with profit by Republicans everywhere:

"No nomination, however insignificant, should be given to any man whose record the party will have to defend. Worth, capability, honesty, should be the criterion applied to every candidate for a place. The best nominations and only the best should be the demand everywhere. There should be no relaxing of vigilance, no taking of risks. The men who are saying, 'We can elect a yellow dog this year,' are not the men to be entrusted with the task of making tickets. To the men who rush to the front in prosperous political times and seek to float into office on large majorities the Republican party should say, 'Stand back, gentlemen. This is not your year. In fact, there is no year for you in future in the Republican party.' If the Republican party takes this course it will obtain a new baptism of approval from the people, who will give it their indorsement so long as it is true to them. No party has any future before it in this country which does not insure honest, efficient, economical government. Any other interpretation of the signs of the time is fallacious."



## First Gift of the Municipal Art Society. Symbolical Wall Paintings by Edward Simmons in the Oyer and Terminer Court-room.

THE Municipal Art Society has opened at the Fine Arts Society an exhibition of sketches in competition, which may have a momentous influence on New York and other cities. It is not the first time that citizens have presented the town with works of art. Many, if not all the statues, and notably of recent years the Washington Arch, are proofs of the contrary. But this is the first systematic effort to enrich the city with objects of art year after year. Something like this is done in Philadelphia by the Fairmount Park Association, but that body is in the hands neither of connoisseurs nor of artists, and its efforts bid fair to do Philadelphia more harm than good by the encouragement of poor works of art. In the case of the Municipal Art Society there is an attempt to get the best judgment possible, and the half-hundred plans and designs in competition which are hung about the Vanderbilt Gallery in West Fifty-eighth Street have been judged for prizes by a jury of artists, architects, and men who have long taken an enlightened interest in the arts.

The first prize, together with the order to place on one of the walls of the Oyer and Terminer court-room, new Criminal Courts, Centre Street, New York City, a symbolical painting in three parts, went to Mr. Edward Simmons, of New York, recently of Newlyn in England, and formerly of Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre. His designs, which are given herewith, received with practical unanimity the first ballot of the jury, who may have been also influenced by the knowledge that he had experience in mural paintings and would be less liable than a tyro to make some grievous error in the technical handling of the picture.

Mr. Simmons is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a type of the shrewd, talkative, inquisitive New Englander of a century ago. He was well educated in Cambridge, and has resided abroad for many years since leaving college. In 1886 he took a prize given by the American Art Association of New York. He was chosen to paint the ceiling of one of the eight side portals in the Liberal Arts building at the World's Fair, and symbolized the liberal arts with the figures of men instead of women, like the other artists. Latterly he has done a comparatively small ceiling for the library of the new Metropolitan Club, New York, but with so much quiet good taste and harmony of colors that it makes the painted French ceilings by Cui look vulgar and senseless.

Mr. Simmons is to receive five thousand dollars for this work, which is to be placed behind the judge's bench and tribunal, on the narrower wall of a room 60 feet long and 38 feet broad. The main, upright portion comes directly behind the judge's chair, the long, low portions cover the wall on both sides of the tall middle panel. He intends to separate central from side pictures, placing on the wall between central and laterals a bundle of Roman rods and axes, whereas some of the competitors practically suppress the divisions between the three parts, and, as is sometimes done in the case of stained-glass windows, regard the entire field of all three parts as one. The winner of the first prize treats each part independently of the



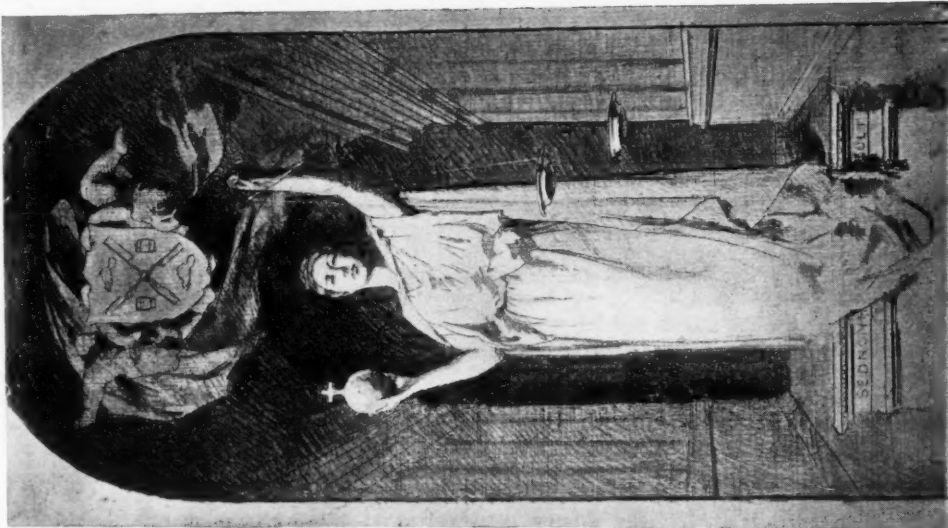
LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY.

other, except that he has adhered to the general rule of the architectural setting—that is to say, the central figure or group is in a central niche or recess, while the side groups are on stone benches to left and right. This natural method of treating three wall spaces of the kind has been followed by many of the competitors; but some have utterly departed from the effort to bring an architectural suggestion into the mural work. They have considered the pictures like easel paintings, and told a story more or less historical, more or less symbolical, more or less allegorical; though in some cases the results are highly pleasing, they do not fit just this sort of interior decoration.

The second prize of three hundred dollars went to C. Y. Turner, N. A., who regards the problem from this point of view. He is strictly historical, selects a law case notable because it was the first tried in New York after the evacuation by the British in 1784, and proposes to introduce portraits of the mayor and recorder of that year, and likenesses of many men distinguished in the Revolution. In one way his task requires less imagination than symbolical work demands; in another way he would need a good deal of historical imagination to make the portraits and the scene natural, true to the epoch, lifelike.

The third prize of one hundred dollars went to Walter Shirlaw, N. A., another one of the eight painters of vaults at the doorways of the Liberal Arts, World's Fair. His cartoons, like those of Mr. Simmons given here, are in black and white; he has not added color sketches like most of the competitors. His view was to have very large figures in all the panels, and he has hit upon the same general idea of three figures to the left and three to the right on benches, with two or more figures in the central panel. There is breadth and sombre majesty in the side groups; the central is not very clear in its symbolism, and might be better arranged. The left-hand trio of recumbent figures represents Crime, the right-hand group of seated figures, Law, and the central, Justice.

The winning sketches indicate that Mr. Simmons intends to place one important upright



LAW, WITH GLOBE OF EMPIRE AND SCALES OF JUSTICE.

figure in the centre, recessed in a deep (painted) niche with barrel vault and dark background, standing on a low, simple pedestal. She is the Law, draped, a cloak flowing gracefully from her shoulders and coming forward to the edge of the pedestal. In her left hand, high above her head, she holds the scales of justice; in her right, opposite her chin, she supports the globe of empire with surmounting cross, indicating the Empire State; overhead the coat of arms of the city is attended or supported in the air by two wingless Cupids, the group decorated with floating drapery. An alternate design, not given here, adds a couple of children kneeling by the pedestal looking up to Law. One holds the sword in its sheath; the other has the two white doves of clemency and peace. The figure of Law is simple, intent, impressive, not without beauty of face and of lines of drapery. The attendant figures are very pleasing—neither stiff, nor affected, nor agitated.

To the left hand is a group of three men. Liberty, with right arm, shoulder and lower right leg bare, lifts up an arm with a broken fetter. Fraternity, with one knee bare and shoulders covered, lays his hands on the wrists of his two comrades to right and left. Equality holds a couple of even half-spheres. To the right hand is a group of three women. They are the Parce of the Greeks, the Fates, Klotho, Lachesis, and Atropos—a young figure, a mature woman, and a crone. Klotho the spinster, whose name in the plural was often used by the Greeks for all three Fates, represents youth and the past. She does the twisting of the thread from her distaff, and has a baby on her lap. The ancients sometimes made her represent the present, but Mr. Simmons gives the present to Lachesis, the mature woman, the "disposer of lots," distributor of destinies. Atropos, the unchangeable, unbending crone, snips the cord of life which Lachesis hands on to her from Klotho the spinster, and its end is seen touching the skull at her feet. All three are draped, and Atropos has her head but not her face covered.

The several figures in these side panels balance each other in their general attitudes as well as their relative places on the wall. Thus the uplifted arm of Liberty, with its broken manacles, balances the distaff of Klotho. The lines of Equality, turned toward his comrades, balance those of Atropos, turned toward hers.

Doubtless a historical scene with portraits like Mr. Turner's, or even one of the crude affairs with a multitude of figures of which there are many in the competition, would give more immediate pleasure to the jurists, lawyers, and litigants in the court-room. But in the long run the greater dignity and lofty quiet of these figures will impress themselves on those who see them often; they will not weary one like attempts at literal scenes, provided, of course, they are carried out in colors with the skill that the artist has heretofore shown. What is best of all, however, is the beginning this mural work makes of decorations for public places that rise or attempt to rise above the flat level of literal facts, introducing the element of the ideal so much wanted in American life and American art. The artist has some latitude given him as to minor details of the groups; the cuts herewith, it must be remembered, only represent preliminary sketches. Although they are beautifully drawn, it is very possible that the completed wall paintings will much surpass them. They are not to be made in fresco, but will be painted on canvas and affixed to the wall, like the decorations of the Sorbonne in Paris.

C. DE K.



ATROPOS, LACHESIS, AND KLOTHO, THE THREE FATES.

PRELIMINARY SKETCHES FOR THE OYER AND TERMINER COURT-ROOM, NEW CRIMINAL COURTS, NEW YORK CITY—FIRST PRIZE BY EDWARD SIMMONS, PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

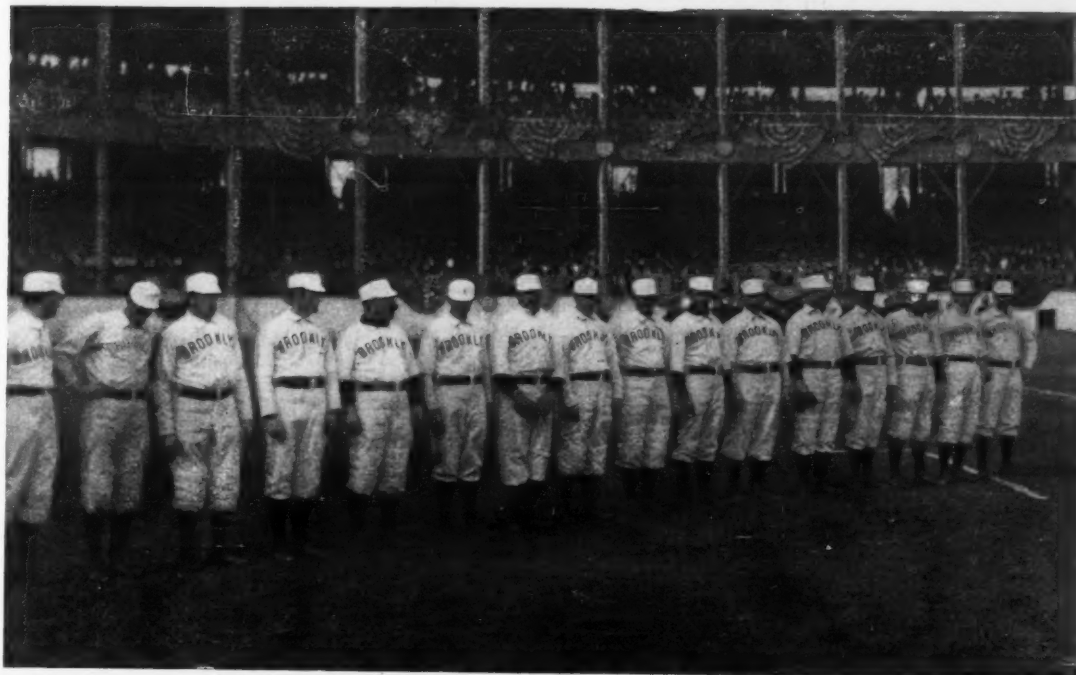


# The Opening Ball Game in the Metropolitan District.

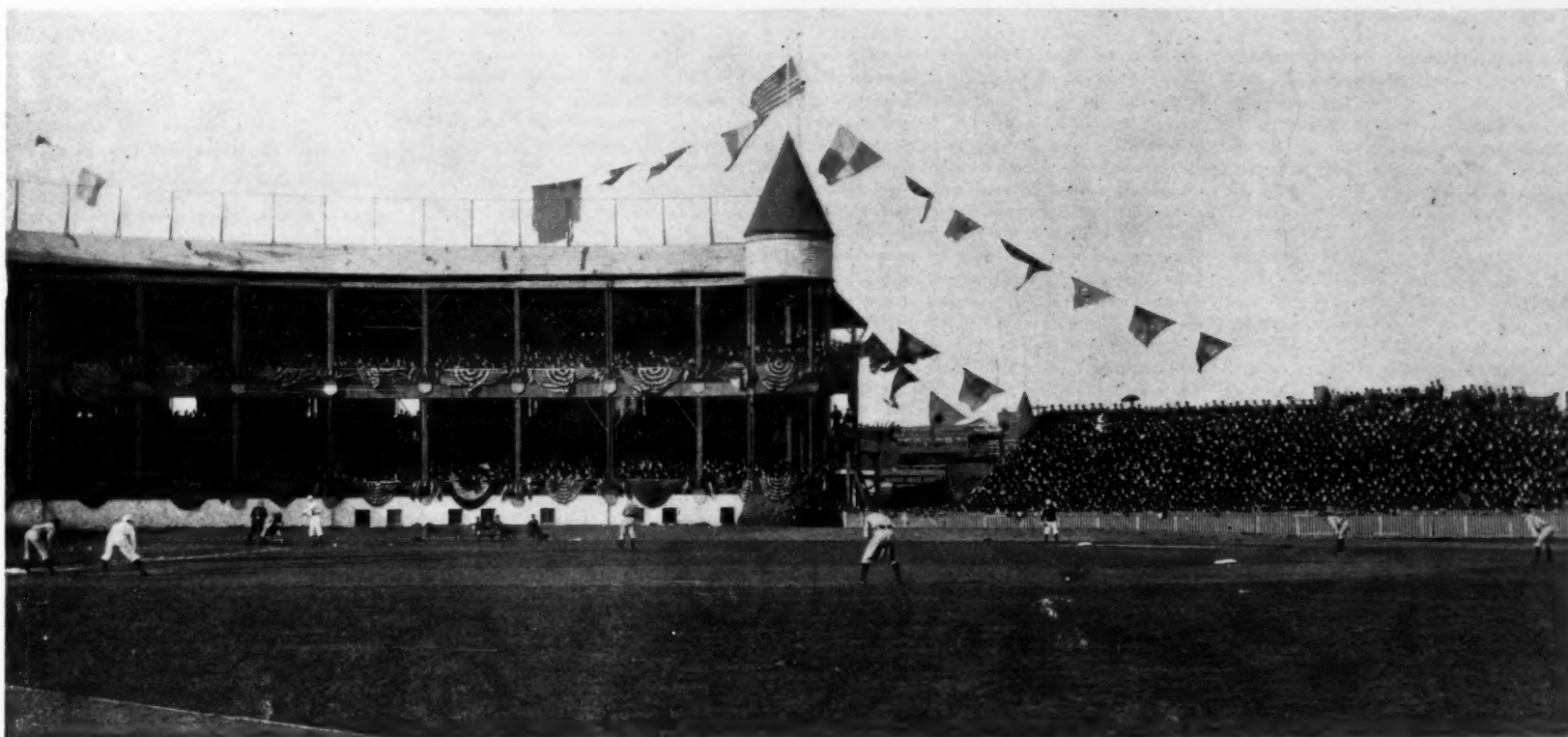
Brooklyn vs. Boston.

If anything were needed to convince the doubting Thomases of the prospects of the coming base-ball season one has but to turn to the records of the attendance for the opening games in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Thirty-seven thousand people witnessed the two contests. Where are the hard times? The game in Brooklyn between the champion Bostons and the local team, was the opening game in the Metropolitan district. In years gone by, when the New Yorks won or the Brooklyns lost, or *vice versa*, the enthusiasts in this vicinity could prop themselves and their drooping spirits on this or the other victory, but upon the day in question both nines were well thrashed, and what is more, the Bostons administered to their Brooklyn adversaries the first coat of whitewash which has been donned in a championship game this season. At the pace both local clubs have started in at, they are red-hot favorites for last place, but as the season is in its 'teens, it may be well to refrain from predictions.

Eastern Park in Brooklyn, where the game took place, is just about the "jumping-off place" in the City of Churches, which seems to have more spots of this character than any other city on earth. It is out among the graveyards, and how the Brooklyn managers can expect any luck with such surroundings is more than this writer can comprehend. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, over nineteen thousand people made the journey to see the Bridegrooms buried—three to nothing. All told the occasion was a gala one. The grand-stand was gayly festooned with



THE BROOKLYNS FORM FOR PARADE



THE OPENING INNING—CAPTAIN FOUTZ, OF THE BROOKLYNS, AT THE BAT.

flags and bunting, Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band discoursed sweet music, and altogether there was an air of expectancy and preparation which gave an impetus to everybody's pleasure. The day was raw and threatening, but it had no effect whatever upon the enthusiasm of the crowd.

The two nines paraded about the field headed by the band, while the cheering drowned the music. The Brooklyns looked very swell in their white-and-crimson suits; the Bostons

more business-like in their blue and gray. After the parade the two nines went into the field for their preliminary practice. In this preliminary work the Bostons clearly showed their superiority over the locals; they pranced about, hit, threw, and fielded the ball in a superb manner—in fact, no one would believe, to see them at work, but what they had been spending several months limbering up in the sunny South, instead of digging base hits out of snow-drifts down East. When the

game opened and the real business of the day began, the Bostonian superiority was still more apparent. Such infield work as Nash, Long, Lowe, and Tucker gave an exhibition of was a treat to witness. There were three superb double plays from second to first base by the Bostons, and in each case it cut off run-getting by the Brooklyns. Not that the Brooklyns fielded poorly, but their work lacked the wonderful dash and spirit of the Bostons. There is no doubt about it, the Bostons play championship ball all the time; their team work should be a study for every club in the country, and while it is full early to make any predictions, it is plain that the club which takes the championship away from these down-Easters will have to play extraordinary ball, and that all the time, to do it. There have been so many changes made in every one of the twelve teams—fewer in the Boston personnel than among the others—that there is hardly a basis of comparison to figure on. The "Phillies" this year claim to have a championship team, and as last season, until some of their best men fell sick, they pushed the Bostons harder than any other of the League teams, it would not be surprising if the real contest narrowed itself down to a nip-and-tuck race between these two clubs.

Certainly all the indications point to the season of 1894 being the greatest in the annals of base-ball. Never were the ante-season signs so bright, and there is no doubt but that a general revival of interest in the great national game has set in. One happy fact is noticeable, that at all these opening games everywhere the very best class of people have attended, while the number of ladies present has been away beyond anything of the kind noticed in previous seasons. This is one of the most pleasing features of the revived interest in the great game.

HARRY P. MAWSON.



"A rattling cheer announced the appearance of the Bostons, who filed through the little door on the left-hand side of the grand-stand and halted beside the band. They wore gray uniforms, with dark-blue stockings, sweaters, and caps, the latter being on the Yale pattern, with the initials of the club in white over the visors. A moment later the Brooklyns pushed their way on to the green grass amid a wild scene. They had on creamy-white uniforms with red stockings and belts."—New York Sun.

THE BROOKLYNS AND BOSTONS ENTER THE FIELD.

THE OPENING BASE-BALL GAME OF THE SEASON IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, PLAYED BETWEEN THE BROOKLYN AND BOSTON TEAMS AT EASTERN PARK, BROOKLYN, APRIL 21ST.—INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEMMENT.



# GEORGE BROWN'S WIFE.

By PAULINE PHELPS.

SO they're married at last, are they? Married last Wednesday! Well, all I've got to say is, I wouldn't have thrown myself at a man's head, and acted the way she did, not if I never had an offer in my life. Oh, yes; I know he thinks she's everything perfect, now. Men always was easy to be made fools of! But he'll find out the difference before long, or I'll lose my guess.

Then how was it she happened to be working for me? Well, my cousin recommended her, in the first place. She'd been sewing in her shop for a month, and the quickest fitter they had. And when Ann found she wanted a place in the country, and wouldn't stay anywhere else, 'twas natural to write to me. Of course 'twould be an accommodation to the girl. And I thought as long as I needed somebody to help, and here was a chance to get a city dressmaker for what I'd have to pay a country one, I might as well have her. Good-nature always was my worst fault; I've suffered a great deal from it in my life, and it's likely I always will. But I must say right here, Miss Jones, that never, never, did I get so shamefully taken in as I did when I hired Betsey Sellers to work for me. ("Bessie" was what she liked to be called, but I wa'n't going to put up with any sentimental nonsense. I called her Betsey every time.) Not but what she understood sewing well enough; but there's other ways of deceiving people besides shirking. And before I get through you'll agree with me.

Pretty? No. At any rate, I never took much stock in her looks. A slim, little, white-faced thing she was, with big blue eyes and red hair—auburn, I suppose they'll call it now—and somehow or other, I suspected everything wa'n't right with her from the very first. It wa'n't so much her shy, ladylike ways that set me against her as it was that fashion of looking down at her feet and never saying a word when a customer came into the shop. Anybody with half an eye could see it wa'n't natural. And then there was her dislike to tell anything about herself. Which, to my notion, showed that her past life wa'n't anything she was proud of. If she had been, you would have heard enough about it. Oh, I suspected from the very first she wa'n't what she pretended to be! But as long as she done her work well, and could cut by eye, I considered it my duty to let well enough alone, and not be prying. As I said before, being too good-natured is a fault of mine, and I'm willing to own it.

Betsey Sellers had been working for me about four weeks when I got that note from Mrs. Johnson, saying we were both wanted to sew a week or two at her house. They'd always had their dressmaking done in the city before, but between you and me, I wa'n't so much surprised as I might have been. George Brown and I were old school friends. You didn't know that? We went to school together down to the little red school-house. No, we wa'n't in the same classes. We're—well, very near of an age; but girls always are more forward than boys. I believe 'twas the last year I went, and he'd just begun; but he managed to see a good deal of me for all that. And his coming home from the West to settle down, a rich bachelor, and his sister sending off for me before he'd been in her house a week, made it seem rather pointed. Don't you think so? As for that story about Mrs. Johnson's cousin having Betsey do some work and liking her so well we was hired on that account, I never believed a word of it. I suppose they had to start something like that, not to make her conduct appear quite so bad, seeing she made out to marry him.

Set her cap? I should think so! I'm not the kind of person to say a word against another, and every one that knows me will say the same thing; but I declare to you, Miss Jones, we hadn't been in the house an hour before she begun to attract his attention. Sat down the very first evening, when I'd hardly known her to open her mouth about her folks before, and commenced to talk of her only brother, who thought of going West for his health. Wouldn't he tell her all about California? Was the climate as nice as they said? Did he think her brother would be contented to live out there? And a dozen other questions like that, when she hadn't any more interest in the answers than the man in the moon. But it kept him busy talking to her, and that was all she cared about. And that wa'n't the end of it! A while afterwards, when something was said about singing,

she answered him up as if she was the only person in the room; though I'm sure I had my mouth all open to reply, and every one has always told me my voice should be cultivated. But she clipped right in. Said she used to sing sometimes at home, though she hadn't done so for a long time. Of course he had to urge her after that; and so did his sister—one of them soft, silly kind of women she is, without two ideas of her own. And common politeness wouldn't let him do any less than to stand there by her when she sung. Such songs! About lovers and sweethearts, one calling on Douglas to come back to her, and another telling how she was weary of rowing—just about the same, to my mind, as asking a man in plain English to marry her. It was enough to disgust anybody, and if you'd seen the look he gave me behind her back, when I commenced to talk and laugh as if there was no such thing going on, you'd have thought he was of the same opinion.

The very next morning, I believe it was, George came into the room where we was sewing, and commenced to get up a conversation with me; at least, I knew from his manner that was what he came for, though he only made some general remark about the weather; and I helped him out by asking if it didn't make him think of some of the days when he and I went to school together. But just as he was answering, in a rather embarrassed way—I've always thought he was too anxious for my good opinion to be quite at his ease with me—that he had been away so long, and seen so many different faces, he was not quite sure he remembered, Miss Impertinence clipped in with some remark about how long back those school days seemed; and then, of course, he had to talk to her. He took her to ride that evening, though I've always thought he meant to invite me and was too bashful to correct his mistake; and so it went on. I'm not the kind of person to talk, or there's things I could tell you, Miss Jones; enough to fill a book. Of her casting shy glances at him during meal-time, and blushing bright red whenever he caught her at it; hinting how fond she was of riding, and what a lovely moonlight night, whenever there was the least chance of his inviting her; and letting her hair down one day, under pretense of a headache, and then being so surprised when he came into the room—it was all put on, of course; but he couldn't tell it. As for Mrs. Johnson, she was one of those kind of women who can't see farther than their own nose. I remember of saying as much to Betsey Sellers the first day we came, and just hinting that if we didn't work quite so steady when she was out of the room there was no harm done. I meant it for a joke, of course, and it only goes to prove what people have always said about my good-nature carrying me away. But she straightened herself up, looked sober, and "hoped she should never abuse any one's confidence in that way." Poor thing! I always do feel sorry for people without any sense of humor.

As I said before, Mrs. Johnson never could see anything that wa'n't right in front of her eyes, so as soon as I noticed how she and her brother were being hoodwinked by that designing creature, I wrote to Cousin Ann. She answered in three days, and after I'd read the letter I made up my mind that, out of common charity, I ought to let Mrs. Johnson know what I thought instead of keeping quiet any longer. Betsey had beguiled George into taking her to ride that evening, so we two were alone together; and I'm not the kind to waste my words talking around a thing.

"Maybe you hav'n't noticed it," said I, "but it seems to me Mr. Brown is getting rather too fond of Betsey Sellers. Don't you think so?"

She opened her eyes. "I think he seems attracted toward her," she said, with about as distant an air as if she had been Queen Victoria instead of a girl who worked in the shop until she had the luck to marry rich. "I don't know but what it is for his own good."

"Clara Brown," said I (just to remind her that I remembered who she used to be), "do you mean to say that you are willing your brother should marry a silly chit not more than half his age, and without a penny in the world? A man like him, who could have anybody, almost!"

"As for that, Miss Jewett," she answered, "since you are interested in the matter, I may as well tell you that I would much rather have him marry a pretty, ladylike girl like Miss

Sellers than some quarrelsome old maid. My greatest fear was that he would be entrapped by some one twice his age, who could work on his sympathies by pretending to have gone to school with him."

Did you ever? Thought she was hitting me, I s'pose! I can tell her one thing, I wouldn't be as anxious as some to marry into a family where the mother went out to work. But I remembered Ann's letter in my pocket, and knew it wouldn't take long to set her down.

"An old schoolmate would stand a chance of being respectable," said I. "While, as for Betsey Sellers—well, of course it's none of my business; only I think it my duty to tell you that I've learned things about her that will make me dismiss her from my employ to-morrow."

She came down from her high heels in a minute.

"Oh," she cried, "I beg your pardon for speaking in that way, Miss Jewett! You know how anxious I am about her on my brother's account. What is it you have heard?"

"Well, it probably won't make any difference with you, as long as you're so satisfied with the match. But since I've got a letter from my cousin saying she can't find out anything what she done before she come to work for her; and that, from something one of the girls who was a great friend of hers let fall accidentally, she's confident Sellers isn't her real name, I'm not willing to take risk of having her work for me."

I knew that hint about her name would startle her. The Browns always were terrible fond of good blood. Probably because they hav'n't any to boast of themselves.

"Oh, dear!" she sobbed, hunting for her handkerchief. "Changed her name! Then some of her family must have done something disgraceful. Or it may be herself. I wouldn't have cared a bit about her being poor, if she only came of good family, but—'confident Sellers is not her real name?' Are you sure that is what the letter said?"

"You can read it yourself," I told her.

She did, from beginning to end, and cried a little more when she saw there wa'n't the least ground for thinking I wrote it.

"But you really mustn't be angry with me for seeming so suspicious," she said. "She was such a pretty-appearing girl it don't seem—'Oh, dear, dear, I am so disappointed! If George had got to fall in love with a poor girl I don't see why it couldn't have been one like the Courtneys or the Jacobs. They haven't a cent in the world, people say, but they go in the very best society, and would be such a help to George. Though I'm sure I thought Miss Sellers—There, they are coming now. Please stay, Miss Jewett. It don't seem as if I could face them alone."

Of course I was willing to oblige the poor thing, so I waited, and in they came. He looked big and handsome, and as if his mother might have been a Jacob herself, for the matter of blood; and she with her cheeks as red as roses, her eyes drooping, and a half smile on her lips. But she stopped quick enough when she saw Mrs. Johnson crying, and the look I gave her.

"Have you had bad news?" she asked, looking frightened. "Is anything the matter? Have—have I done anything?"

I turned my back and looked out of the window. Mrs. Johnson cried a little harder and didn't answer.

"Speak, Clara!" shouted her brother, taking hold of her shoulder. "What in the name of common sense is the matter?"

"I—oh, George, I know you'll be dreadfully angry, and not believe a word of it," she whimpered. "But really it seems to be true. Miss Jewett has written to her cousin about it, and she says they can't find anything what she did before she came there, and that one of the girls has let out that Sellers isn't her real name at all. And—oh, Bessie, how could you deceive us so! You know how pleased I've been to see George take such a fancy to you, and never minded at all about your being poor, and now—"

"Clara, will you stop?" shouted her brother, turning the color of a piece of scarlet cloth. "I believe, Miss Sellers," he stammered, turning to her, "that it is—a—hardly necessary to say that whatever communication these ladies may have to make will not make the slightest difference in the feeling of—a—respect I have for you. If you have changed your name, and—a—I'm sure you have a good reason for it, whether you tell it or not."

He wa'n't a very fluent speaker. (Poor man! Blood will tell, and of course it couldn't be expected.) But his meaning was plain enough. I gave a little sniff. I couldn't help it, at the thought of such infatuation; and Miss Sellers turned around to me, her eyes sparkling like diamonds.

"It is you I have to thank for this," she said. "You wished to disgrace me, to undermine the confidence of the only friends I have in the place. But I am glad to say that you have not succeeded. I did change my name. Not because I was ashamed of it. But we were very poor; some of us girls must earn our own living. I would not have minded for myself, but it hurt papa to have the old name brought so low; and so, when I obtained a position in a dressmaker's shop I took my mother's. It—"

Mrs. Johnson had dropped her handkerchief. "Old name!" she cried. "Then it may be all right, after all. Who are you?"

"I am Bessie Courtney. And oh, Mrs. Johnson," the tears coming into her eyes all at once, "I meant to tell you this very evening. I did, indeed. You have all been so kind to me that—"

But I didn't wait to hear the rest. It wa'n't anything I was particularly interested in, and I'd other things on my mind. Of course what I'd done was only out of good-nature, and there is some might think I deserved thanks for it, as long as my intentions were all right. But I knew they wouldn't look at it in that way, and I left the house the very next morning.

And now he's married her! I hadn't a doubt but what he would when they found out who she was; and I dare say the deceitful minx planned the whole thing just to get acquainted with him. But it shows what her ideas are. A Courtney, who can trace her ancestors straight back to kings and queens, to take up with a man whose mother worked out! Not but what George Brown was a thousand times too good for her.

## A Georgia Philosopher.

The cold has killed the corn off an' blighted all the wheat;  
The ice is on the peach-blossoms an' the apple-blossoms sweet,  
An' the country is in mournin' from the mountains to the sea,  
But the good Lord runs the weather, an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

The bees was out fer honey an' a-workin' fer their lives,  
But the blizzard stopped their buzzin', an' they're froze up in their hives;  
An' there won't be any sweet'nin' fer the coffee or the tea,  
But the good Lord runs the weather, an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

The mockin'-birds was singin' jes' the sweetest kind o' notes,  
But now they're sittin' silent with a flannel roun' their throats;  
An' there won't be any music 'till the summer-time to be,  
But the good Lord runs the weather, an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

It don't make any difference what these changin' seasons bring;  
If it's cold, the fire's a-blazin' an' I hear the chimney sing;  
If it's hot, the trees is shady, with the breeze a-blowin' free,  
Fer the good Lord runs the weather, an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

FRANK L. STANTON.

## The Woman-Suffrage Movement.

THE movement in society circles in this city in favor of conferring the suffrage upon women, to which editorial reference was made in these columns last week, seems to be gaining in force and volume. The leaders of the movement have organized a series of parlor discussions which contribute to the popularizing of the idea, and headquarters have been opened at Sherry's, whence petitions are distributed throughout the city. These petitions, addressed to the Constitutional Convention, are being largely signed, and it is predicted that when they are collected and made public, their magnitude and weight will occasion quite general surprise. The signatures include those of men as well as women, and it is somewhat notable that many of the representative literary people of the city have given their approval to the movement. A number of prominent clergymen have participated in the discussion of the subject at the meetings organized by the women, and for the most part seem to look favorably upon the "new departure." It is believed that very many more society people are really in favor of the enfranchisement of women than have indicated their sympathies, but refrain from signing the petitions because of their aversion to having their names appear in the newspapers in connection with woman's-suffrage work.

The activity of the persons engaged in the movement is shown by the fact that one of the women interested in it recently made a personal canvass of the election district in which she lives, and even visited the liquor-stores, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of their



occupants. It is added that the liquor-dealers all refused to sign the petition, a refusal which is accepted as indicating a conviction on their part that with the suffrage in the hands of women the supremacy of the liquor traffic as a factor in politics would be practically destroyed.

We give elsewhere a picture of the headquarters at Sherry's, whence the work is directed, and from which petitions and leaflets go out incessantly.

## THE AMATEUR FIELD

### THE BASE-BALL SITUATION REVIEWED—YALE.

THE base-ball situation has not changed much since it was last reviewed in these columns. Yale is still the best choice for first place among the college teams, although Carter is not so effective, after all, as he seemed in the two Boston games. It seems safe to say that the additional distance has reduced his puzzling qualities about twenty-five per cent., and he will be hit much harder this year than he was last. Another thing against Carter is that he has altogether too much confidence in himself, to put it very mildly. He poses in the box, and is so sure of his ability to deceive the batter that he often loses him at the critical point. He pitches too many slow balls, which are not nearly so hard to gauge as they were at the old distance. If Carter were to keep up his top speed all the time he would puzzle a great many more hitters than he does now. Trudeau has been doing remarkably well. He has almost perfect control, and never loses his head.

Greenway is catching the ball splendidly, but is weak in throwing. Not that he cannot throw fast enough and with the necessary amount of accuracy, but he takes so long to get in position after receiving the ball from the pitcher that it will be easy to steal bases on him. Carter's slow motion adds to the delay. It is a cause of sincere regret, from the Yale standpoint, that Murphy is not behind the bat. His throwing was so far superior to Greenway's that there was no comparison between the two. Murphy cannot throw at all now, on account of the injury his shoulder received in last fall's foot-ball season. He may prove a moderate success at second base; he surely cannot be weaker than Rustin, who did not begin to do what had been expected of him. Before the end of the season, if kept on the nine, Murphy will be one of the best hitters. First-baseman Stephenson is not nearly up to his last year's form. Not only is he hitting the ball much less, but hardly a game is played in which he does not make an error. It is a matter for congratulation that Yale defeated Brown in the game a week ago. The conduct and example of the nine from Providence are distinctly objectionable.

### THE PRINCETON NINE.

The Princeton nine has improved very little of late, and the accident to Otto may prove a serious setback to its chances. It should no longer be questioned whether Ward or Brooks is the better short-stop; the latter has not been up to the mark in either fielding or batting, and his tendency to go to pieces when he plays against Harvard or Yale is of itself enough to decide the competition in favor of Ward. Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania have at last decided to play two games this spring, and the first one has already taken place. It is fortunate for Princeton that the dates were made, for the fault seemed to be with the New Jersey men, and they would have been generally blamed if the year had gone by without any games between these warm rivals. Princeton ought to win the series, although Pennsylvania has been very much strengthened by the addition of Burrell to the pitching force of the team.

### THE HARVARD TEAM.

A great mistake has been made in the handling of the Harvard nine, and the result is apparent. Early in the season it was announced that Captain Wiggin's men would not be matched against any professional teams because it was thought that the college nine was not strong enough to make a respectable showing. The Cambridge team was not good enough three weeks ago to play a very close game with any professional organization—that must be evident to every one—but the striking fact is that there has been little or no improvement, largely because the young players on the Harvard nine have not met good enough opponents. Williams has beaten Harvard, to be sure, but that game did not teach either nine much that was new. The other Harvard contests have been with such weak teams as Andover and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The sooner Captain Wiggin realizes that the best thing he can do

for his men is to put them against nines that will leave them far behind on the score-book, the better off he will be. The experience of a hard game is worth more than ten times as many which are easily won.

It is fortunate, indeed, for Harvard that the games with Yale and Princeton are still a long way in the future. The whole team seems to be in a very unsettled state, and half a dozen players are not doing so well as they can do because they are uncertain about their ability to keep their places and consequently are nervous. Stevenson is not a success at short-stop, and some one else should be given a chance there. Hayes has played in the infield in previous years, and it might be wise to see what he can do there now; his hitting is good enough to keep him on the nine. McCarthy is another man who will bear watching. He has the making of a good ball-player. Behind the bat, Scannell has shown up remarkably well, and the indications are that he will be kept there. Corbett seems to be out of the question and no longer considered. Wiggin and A. Highlands are doing fairly well in the box, but they are by no means phenomena. Cook has not been playing third base of late, but will be out again before long. As the only veteran on the nine he should be a tower of strength.

### THE BROWN UNIVERSITY NINE.

Brown University has, as usual, a very strong base-ball nine this year, which will give a good account of itself in the games with the larger colleges. The Rhode Island team has not been regarded as a strictly amateur organization in years past, and has been openly accused of paying men for playing. Certainly Brown has not been as strict as the more prominent universities have been, and the continued presence of Sexton, Tenney, Woodcock, and other players has given some color to the charges. Tenney is still with the nine. One thing may be said about him—he is the best college catcher in the country, and has few superiors in the professional ranks. For pitchers, there are White, Russell, and Robinson, all inferior to Sexton, the captain of the team last year. White, however, proved himself a good man, and puzzled the Harvard hitters last year more than any other pitcher they met. Russell is a freshman who intended to go to Harvard but found it easier to enter Brown. He is left-handed, and has very swift, sudden curves. If he can get control of the ball he will be one of the most effective pitchers on the college diamond. Just now he is troubled with a lame arm.

Bustard has taken the place of Weeks at first base. The latter had no equal in his position, and he will be greatly missed. Bustard is only a fair player. Donovan at second will, in time, be a better man than Jones was, and his hitting will help out the team in more than one game before the season ends. Captain Steere plays short-stop in good style, and meets the ball well. When Hovey left Brown it was thought his place could never be filled, but Steere to-day is worth much more than Hovey at his best. Lowney, the third baseman, left Holy Cross College for Brown. He is above the average. The outfield is covered by Millard, George, and Cook. Millard is a good fielder and a splendid hitter. He and Donovan were the best men on the Andover nine last year. George is a pretty fielder, but he has the great fault of playing first and always to the grand-stand. Cook has been satisfactory thus far.

Excepting the battery, Brown has to-day as strong a team as any college in the country, but has lost in the recent game with Yale by a score of two to three. It could defeat Harvard with ease and would probably win from Princeton. Captain Steere's men play ball with an immense amount of dash and spirit—in fact, they go too far, and at times are decidedly objectionable on account of their conduct on the field. Such behavior should meet with little favor.

JOHN D. MERRILL.

## Our Foreign Pictures.

AMONG our foreign pictures is one illustrative of prison-life in Siberia, showing the use to which photography is put in securing the identification of criminals—We also give a picture illustrative of the latest Parisian craze—bicycling by women. The use of the wheel has become almost universal by fashionable people, and the principal avenues are thronged at all hours by cyclists, dressed in the latest riding fashions.

The Watkin Tower, now building at Wembley Park, a suburb of London, will be one of the remarkable structures of the world. It is built of solid steel, and will somewhat resemble the Eiffel Tower at Paris. Its total weight when completed will be 7,000 tons. Its height will

be 1,150 feet, that of the Eiffel Tower being 975 feet. The extreme width of the tower from outside to outside of the legs at the ground line is 406 feet. There will be four lifts, or elevators. Two will ascend to the height of 150 feet only, and two will go up to 900 feet. They will be all independent, and will be driven by winding engines. The elevators will carry 60,000 people a day. On the first platform, which is 160 feet from the ground and is about 200 feet square, shops, restaurants, side shows, and a concert-hall will be built. The second platform will be at the altitude of 500 feet, and this will contain similar buildings to the lower platform, but on a smaller scale, as the space at command will be much less. Higher still a third platform will be built, and on this will be a post-office, a telephone-call office, and other small buildings. Right at the top will be an observatory and a very powerful electric light. The tower stands on an eminence 165 feet above sea level, and its cost will be \$1,000,000.

Dowe, the tailor in Maunheim, Germany, who some time ago invented a bullet-proof garment, recently submitted it to several military tests in Berlin, which appear to have been remarkably successful. The guns used were Marten and Winchester rifles, fired at a distance of about five hundred paces. The bullets, at this distance, passed through a wooden target three inches in thickness, but when directed against the figure attired in the newly-invented coat failed to make any impression. The inventor does not expect to see his invention applied to uniforms, but believes that it will prove available for ships and as armor for horses in the army service. It has attracted great attention in Berlin, where it is on exhibition, and has been subjected to many private tests by military officers. Recently a French officer made an attempt to steal it, but he was fortunately detected and ordered to leave the city.

## The Harvard Latin Play.

THE performance of Terence's comedy, "Phormio," given by the students of Harvard College in the Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, on April 19th and the two succeeding evenings, was as important an event as the production of the Greek play, "Ædipus Tyrannus," which was given in the same place by Harvard students in 1881. The plan of putting "Phormio" on the stage originated in the minds of some of the Harvard Latin professors as long ago as last June, and very soon afterward the parts were assigned. The first rehearsal was held in October, and from that time to the night of the performance the actors worked without ceasing. The Latin author Terence was born in Carthage about 185 B. C., and died, it is believed, before he was thirty years old. He wrote about half a dozen comedies, of which "Phormio" is probably the best known to-day. The plot is somewhat complicated, and treats of the trials of two young Athenian gentlemen who, while their fathers are away, fall in love with two young women. The methods taken to placate the fathers work out the developments of the plot.

The production in Cambridge was marked by an accurate observance of historic detail. The actors did not wear masks, according to the old Roman custom, because it was thought that these grotesque coverings for the face might make the performance a burlesque, and there were printed programmes, but everything else was a faithful portrayal of the Roman stage. The costumes consisted of the toga and tunic, so familiar to students of the classics. The pipe players were almost constantly on the stage, and the play went on as though they had not been there. Even the doors were made to squeak as they are supposed to have done in the days of Caesar.

Only one stage setting was used, as all the five acts and numerous scenes took place in the same spot, a square in Athens. On each side of the stage was an altar. The one on the left was to Concord and Victory, in memory of the first battle of the American Revolution. The altar on the right was dedicated to Dionysus, or Bacchus, as he is more commonly known. The stage curtain, painted for the occasion by Mr. Story, of Boston, was dropped from the top at the beginning of the performance and remained down during the entire play. The scene on the curtain represented a visit of Dionysus to a dramatic poet. During the intermissions the stage was taken by the two flute-players, who did not play themselves, but pretended to be giving the music which was really produced by men under the stage.

The music for the play was written by Professor F. D. Allen, of the Latin department of Harvard. It was very simple and suggestive of the Roman style of composition. Not the

least interesting thing connected with the production was the libretto, which contained an original prologue written by Professor J. B. Greenough, and also a prose translation of the play into English by Assistant Professor M. H. Morgan. The libretto contained also a number of excellent cuts copied from the illustrations in the Vatican edition of "Phormio." These had never before been accurately reproduced and were of really great value.

The programme was another remarkable thing. It was printed entirely in Latin, and some of the sentences were extremely puzzling to people who had not read that language for any length of time. On the first page was a Latin verse suggestive of Emerson's poem, "Concord Fight," and on the last page a greeting to the spectators, written in imitation of Catullus. The last sentence on the programme proper read: "Statim post spectaculum carri adierunt qui ui seminum fulmineorum spectatores in urbem uicinam abripiant." This announcement might be given in English as follows: "Immediately after the performance there will be carriages at hand which, by the force of the seeds of the lightnings, will tear the spectators away to the neighboring city." This is believed to be the first reference ever made in the Latin language to electric cars.

The performance itself was a great success. It offered a splendid opportunity for archaeological study, and enabled many to see that the classic plays were not, after all, such dull and stupid things as they appeared when read in college. The audience on the evening of the first performance was probably the most learned which has ever assembled in this country, with the exception of that which met in Cambridge when Harvard celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The cast of characters was as follows:

Speaker of the prologue.....	Oliver Brewster Roberts
Davos, a slave.....	Francis Kingsley Ball
Geta, the slave of Demipho.....	George Rapall Noyes
Antipho, the son of Demipho.....	John Rathbone Oliver
Phaedria, the son of Chremes.....	John Rothwell Slater
Phormio, an old man.....	Harry Edwin Burton
Phormio, a parasite.....	Edward Kennard Rand
Begio.....	Joseph Parker Warren
Cratinus.....	Louis Henry Dow
Crito.....	James Brady Smiley
Dorio, a slave dealer.....	William Fenwick Harris
Chremes, the brother of Demipho.....	Otto Starek
Sophrone, a nurse.....	Maurice Whittemore Mather
Nausistrata, wife of Chremes.....	Walter K. Brice
Slave.....	James Weld Carret
Flute-players.....	Arthur Alexis Bryant
	Henry Irving Bowles

## What Our Army Wears.

EVER a stereotyped government report is sometimes entertaining. Very few people in or out of official life will read the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. But it shows some interesting facts about the uniform supplies required for our little standing army. The Quartermaster-General keeps in stock everything that a soldier might wear or use in the service. His stock of goods ranges from tents to suspenders. He keeps every style of uniform head-gear, cords and tassels, metal devices for decoration, overcoats, outer wear and under wear appropriate to every branch of the service; bunks, bedsteads, and all kinds of bedding; tents, kettles, axes, and other camp equipment; and band instruments in great variety.

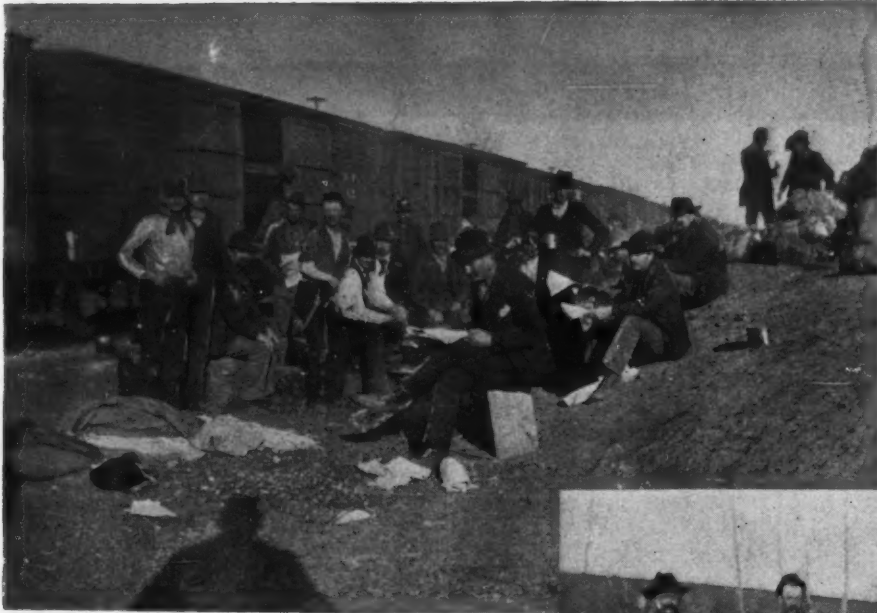
According to the Quartermaster-General, our army wears out in the course of a year 12,683 helmets, 19,247 campaign hats, and 38,644 caps. It uses only 13 buffalo overcoats, and only 186 overcoats of canvas and fur; but it wears out 8,860 kersey overcoats. Then of blouses it consumes 40,871; of coats, 15,469; of trousers, 81,720; of boots, 4,028; of shoes, 70,994; of stockings, 240,191 pairs; of Berlin gloves, 336,082 pairs, and of suspenders, 10,671 pairs.

What an enormous retail trade is represented in these few items! It is surprising that the associations of tradesmen throughout the country have not entered a protest against this monopoly.

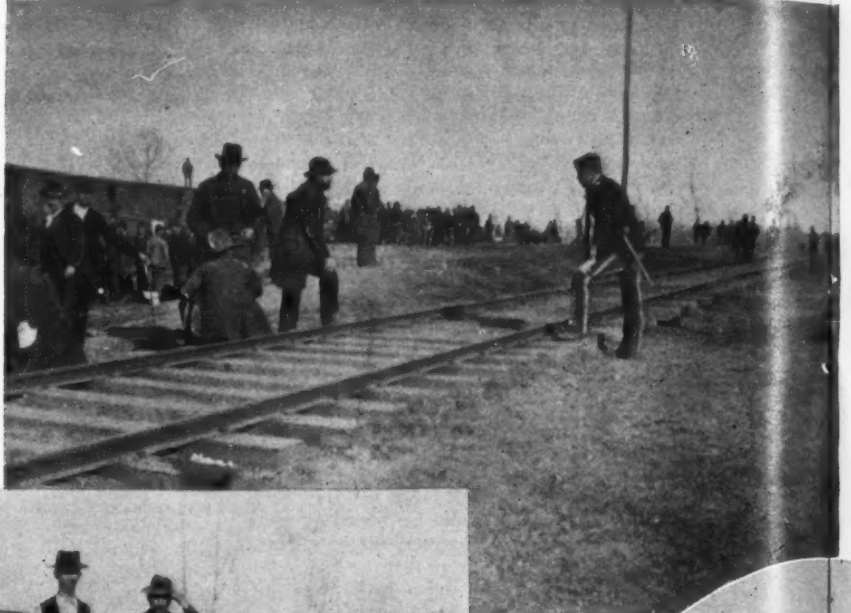
And it seems that the desire for uniformity, which is only the principal reason for the existence of the quartermaster's department, is not wholly gratified. The machine-made garments issued by the department are so unpopular that a large percentage of the clothing used is drawn from the stores unmade. Sometimes it is made by a competent tailor; frequently the soldier exercises his own ingenuity with needle and thread. So that the Quartermaster-General has made complaint to the Secretary of War against the wide range of taste displayed in the design of army trousers. They run from the skin-tight, spring-bottom variety so much affected on the Bowery to the generous style which is suggestive of a circus tent. Either Secretary Lamont must become an arbiter of fashion and prescribe the measurements to which trousers are to be confined, or the army must be restricted to the buzz-saw garments which are supplied complete by the army quartermaster.



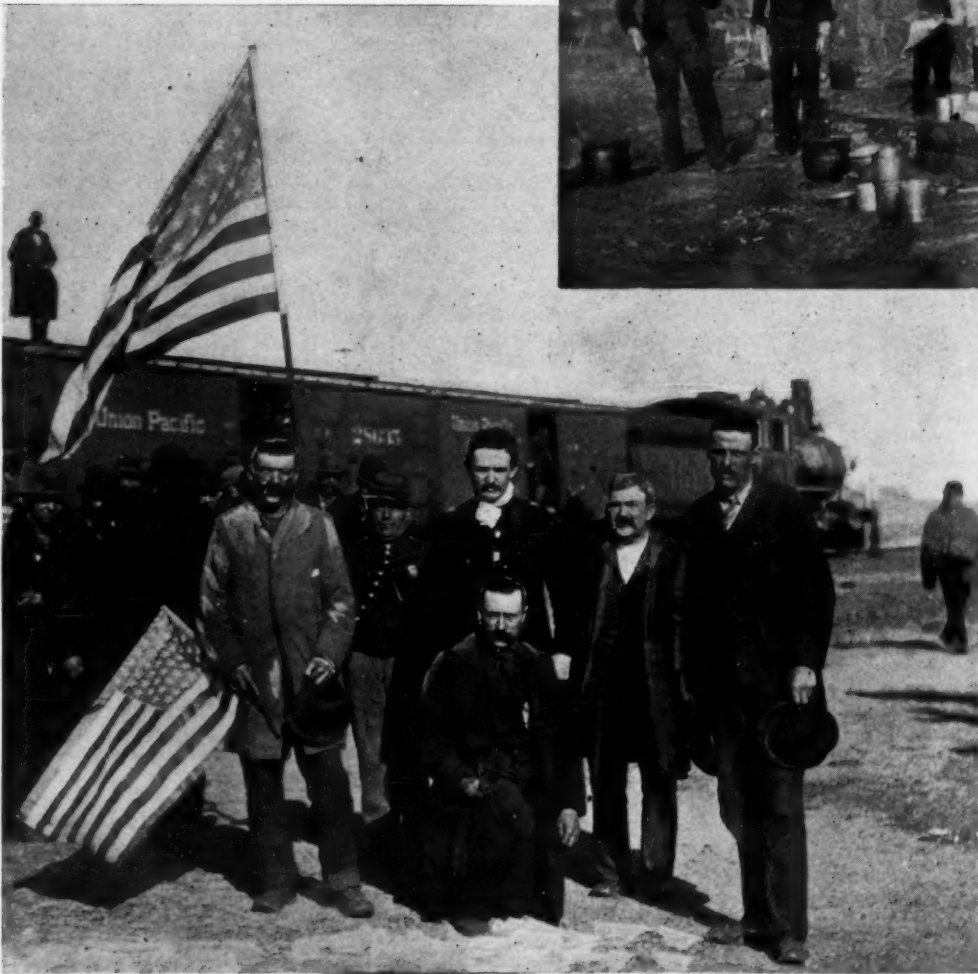
NOT TIRED OF THE DETENTION.



A COMPANY GROUP.



STENCILS OF A COMPANY OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.



GENERAL KELLY AND STAFF.



GENERAL KELLY.



GOVERNOR CALER W. WEST, OF UTAH.



CHIEF, CAPTAIN, AND SQUAD



GENERAL FRYE.—*Photograph by Bissell.*



COMPANY B, "INDUSTRIAL" ARMY.



When it became known that Kelly's army of "Industrials," one thousand strong, had been furnished transportation to Ogden, Utah, Governor West, of that Territory, notified the Southern Pacific Railway Company and kept the "soldiers" of the "army"

THE ADVANCE OF THE WESTERN "INDUSTRIAL" ARMIES ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—THE AUTHORITIES OF UTAH IN PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. R. SAVAGE, SAINSBURY & JOHNSON, AND BISSELL, SALT LAKE CITY.





SALT LAKE MILITARY.



A COMPANY'S BAGGAGE.



WEST, OF UTAH.—Photograph by Savage.



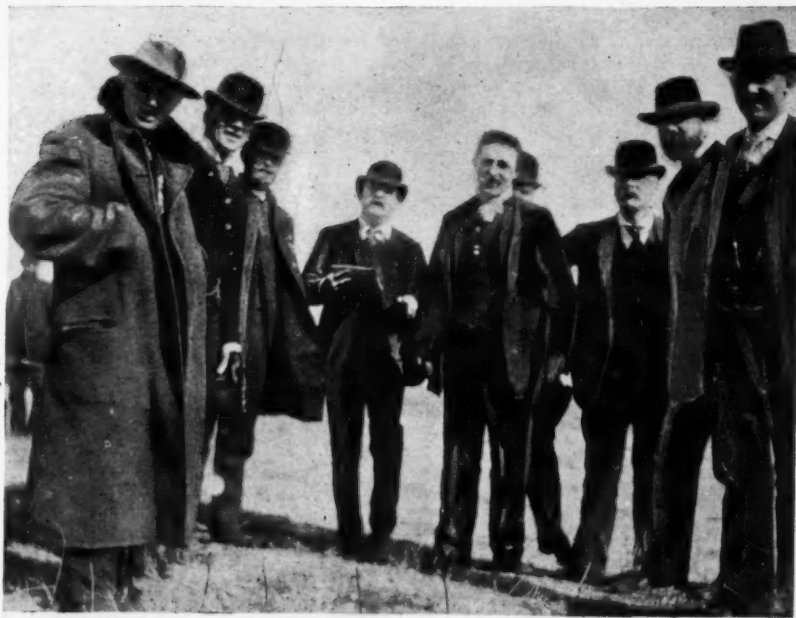
HON. R. N. BASKIN, MAYOR OF SALT LAKE CITY.  
Photograph by Sainsbury & Johnson.



THE "ARMY" TRAIN.



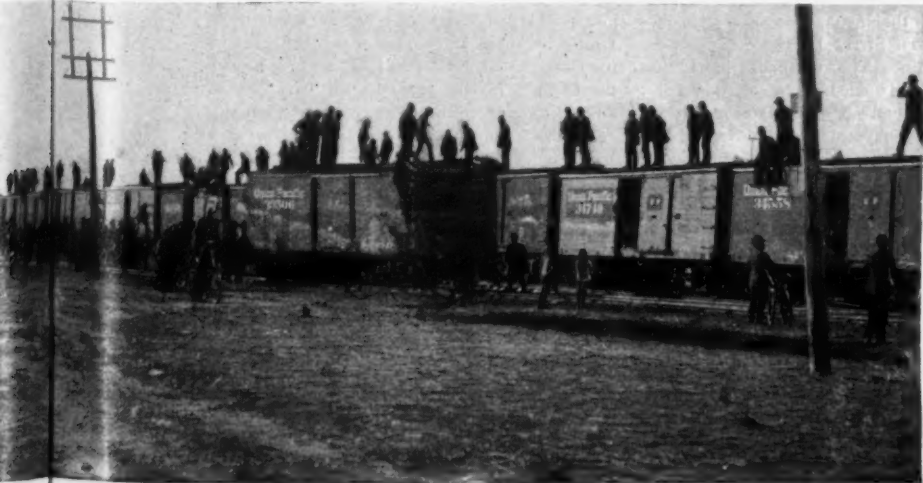
IN, AND SQUAD OF SALT LAKE POLICE.



Superintendent O'Hearn, U. P. Chief Clerk Anderson, U. P. Mayor Stahl, Cheyenne.  
General Kelly. Trainmaster Culross, U. P. Aide-de-camp Swift, "Industrial" Army.



ARTHUR PRATT, CHIEF OF POLICE, SALT LAKE CITY.



A SECTION OF THE "ARMY" TRAIN AT CHEYENNE.



LOADING BREAD AT CHEYENNE FOR THE "ARMY."

Pacific Railway Company not to disembark any of the men in the Territorial limits. As his request was disregarded, he sent a body of military to Ogden, who established picket lines around the railroad yards of the "army" within the same.

UTAH INVOKE THE AID OF THE COURTS AND THE MILITARY TO ARREST THE PROGRESS OF THE KELLY COHORTS.  
SELL, SALT LAKE CITY, AND C. D. KIRKLAND, CHEYENNE.—[SEE PAGE 291.]



## Bacteria—Invisible Friends and Foes.

WHEN a member of the family meets with an accident or illness, our sympathetic friends are always curious to know how it happened. This universal seeking for a cause may seem superfluous, but it is in this very way that investigators in modern medicine are learning the causes of disease. If these causes can be found and removed, there is always a tendency on the part of nature toward recovery. Only in the last few years, since the study of bacteria, the minute specific causes of disease, has been systematically pursued, are we beginning to understand the nature and the treatment of diseases. It follows that we shall get much practical good from these investigations. But this will come slowly, and if the impatient looker-on asks what is the use of all this work with so little apparent result, he should be told that it is always a great mistake to call a discovery or invention worthless because it cannot be put to immediate practical use.

The world is full of invisible life; little by little we are coming to know more of the microscopic domain. More than two hundred years ago the first set of lenses, rudely constructed, showed the border-land of bewildering possibilities. But just as on the first announcement of an accident or a discovery exaggeration seems to be the rule, so at the first intimation that the minute organisms existed which we now call bacteria, imagination ran riot. It was supposed that all available space was crowded and thronged with invisible and harmful inhabitants. After long and faithful researches the true state of affairs is gradually being brought to light. The minute germs which make up this invisible world, and which have been in existence as long as mankind, have of late received a large share of scientific and popular attention; and if they are unduly dreaded as causes of disease and death, it is because only a part of their story has been told. Let me point out some of the beneficent functions of these microscopic armies.

Doubtless most of our readers have connected the words bacteria, bacilli, bacteriology, etc., with the indefinite idea of things of unknown shape, size, and appearance, that do great harm to human health and life. This is true as far as it goes; but we cannot attribute harm to all bacteria. It is only the renewed activity in studying them as causes of disease that has led us to think that all bacteria are dangerous. What are bacteria? The word bacterium (plural bacteria) coming through the Greek, means a little rod or staff, most of these micro-organisms being rod-shaped; the Latin word bacillus (plural bacilli) is also used in the same meaning. The study of these minute organisms, their birth, manner of growth, development, and life history, is called bacteriology. These organisms are of a very low form of life, and probably belong to the vegetable kingdom; but they possess some characteristics of the animal kingdom, and may be looked upon as the connecting link between the two kingdoms. They are so small that it is not easy to imagine their minuteness, but some conception of it may be had when it is stated that several thousands could find a place on the period at the end of this sentence. We hear so much of the dangers of bacteria, and of their connection with disease, that it is but natural to think of them all as harmful, on the principle that a man is known by the company he keeps. But this is a mistake. Many bacteria are neither harmful nor dangerous—on the other hand, they do so much good that we could not get along without them. Again, many of the most dangerous kinds of bacteria die before they do any harm; so that even though they are created and reproduce their kind with appalling rapidity, we have the consolation of knowing that many of them are harmless. Some varieties of them, again, are so hostile to each other that when they meet they are all exterminated, like the Kilkenny cats. Others are so dependent on each other that, like Damon and Pythias, they cannot live apart, but perish when separated.

In the mouth of a healthy individual twenty or more different kinds of micro-organisms, many of each kind, are always present. These are not disease-producing agents; on the contrary, they are useful in splitting up the food when masticated, and they help to prepare it for digestion. Other bacteria protect the teeth from decay and prevent the formation of tartar; others, again, keep the saliva in proper condition for use. Along the whole digestive tract we have micro-organisms whose function it is to assist in breaking up the food for digestion and assimilation; and some imaginative investigators maintain that these resident bacteria keep off those producing disease.

And outside of the body there are bacteria who are our friends. When refuse animal matter is thrown out and undergoes what we call decomposition, it is because myriads of these bacteria are acting on it, breaking it up into its ultimate parts, and slowly oxidizing it. The various kinds of fermentation are caused by micro-organisms, one of which, the yeast-fungus, the celebrated Pasteur first cultivated for manufacturing purposes. The various changes by which we get koumys, and other preparations of milk, are due to this fermentation. Old cheese owes its flavor to certain micro-organisms which in themselves are harmless. The peculiar phosphorescence so often seen on the surface of seawater and on decaying wood, is due to a light-giving micro-organism. The mould on uncovered jelly in glasses, so well known to the housekeeper, is due to a large number of perfectly harmless organisms; and their rapid growth only shows how quickly these little germs can increase and multiply when once they find a congenial soil like the nutrient surface of the jelly.

Thus bacteria make their presence known in many ways, and are often of great use to us. To say that they are everywhere would be exaggerating; but there is no deficiency of them in crowded communities and cities. Some bacteria have the power of motion, but none of locomotion; they can only get about when attached to a moving substance, as to a grain of dust. Notice a sunbeam slanting across a room, and see how much dust is visible. It would seem almost impossible to avoid disease borne upon these apparently innocent particles. One of the avenues of entrance for disease into the body is through the air by way of the mouth and breathing apparatus; and when we take a feather duster or cloth and proceed to whip off the dusty surfaces of furniture and other articles, we simply transfer the dust to other places; some of it is inhaled by those who are near, and if disease germs are present they may also enter the body. When our indolent street-sweepers do not sufficiently water the parts they are sweeping, much of the dust gets into the mouth and nose of the unfortunate passer-by. A carpet floor should be made slightly moist before being swept; dusting should be done rather by wiping with a soft cloth or in some cases with a moist one, and then the cloth should be carefully shaken out or washed out, and then when the work is finished the dust will actually be taken out of the room and less danger of inhaling disease germs will be incurred.

It is undoubtedly true that we are exposed daily to attacks of disease-producing bacteria, and those of us who escape owe it in part to the healthy condition of our bodies, that resist the attacks to which an unhealthy or sickly body might succumb. Yet, fortunately, matters are not so bad as some alarmists would have us believe. Bacteria are probably no more abundant now than they were before we had any suspicion of their existence; nor, in a well-regulated community, is disease any more prevalent. Those of us who live a regular and healthy life, and take care of our bodies, remembering that prevention is better than cure, need have little fear of these bacteria.

WILLIAM BUCKTSGHAM CANFIELD, M. D.

## The Western "Industrial" Army.

THE Industrial Army, composed of unemployed and vagrant persons on the Pacific coast, which left San Francisco early in April, has been exposed to varied experiences. It fared well enough until Ogden, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was reached. Here the army was stranded for several days, owing to the resolute action of Governor West, who insisted that the railroad company which had brought them to that point in a train of twenty-four box-cars should carry them back again. He obtained an injunction from the United States District Court forbidding the company to enter the town with its train, and ordering it to transport the men beyond the Territorial limits. Neither the company nor the men, however, paid any attention to the order, but the "onward march" was arrested for the time, the army, meanwhile, being fed by the citizens. While in camp at this point a census was taken by order of Governor West, and it was found that, contrary to general expectation, a large majority of the men were native-born Americans. The average age was about twenty-four years. The total number was nine hundred and sixty-eight.

After three or four days' delay the army, on April 10th, set out on foot toward the East. At Uinta station, five miles from Ogden, a convenient train of twenty-six empty box-cars, east-bound on the Union Pacific Railroad, was boarded, and the army then journeyed on in

comparative comfort. On April 13th Cheyenne was reached. The train was stopped at Corlett Station, seven miles west of Cheyenne, and at East Cheyenne, one mile east, but was run through the city without stopping. At East Cheyenne sixteen hundred pounds of bread and two thousand pounds of beef was donated to the commissary department by the city of Cheyenne.

When Omaha was reached fresh troubles were encountered by the Industrials. They were not permitted to enter the town, and accordingly went into camp five miles east of Council Bluffs, where they were exposed to a good deal of suffering from stormy weather. The railroad companies refused to furnish free transportation, whereupon the Knights of Labor made a demonstration in which they threatened to compel compliance with the demands of the "army," and went so far as to actually seize a train and run it to the army camp. Commander Kelly, however, declined to avail himself of it, saying that he was a law-abiding citizen. For a time it looked as if there would be an outbreak of violence, but it was happily avoided. Later on camp was broken, and the journey eastward resumed on foot and in wagons supplied by farmers along the route.

The "army" appears to be much better organized and disciplined than Coxey's detachment. Besides General Kelly there are two colonels, an aide-de-camp, sergeant-major, twenty-two captains, the same number of sergeants and lieutenants, a chief of commissary with twenty-five aides, a hospital steward and six aides. The men take no obligation upon joining the army, except to obey their officers and the laws of the States through which they may pass. Kelly, the commander, as sketched by the Cheyenne *Leader*, is a mild-mannered young man of thirty-two years, a printer by trade, who has been for a long time out of employment. "His hair and mustache are brown, and his complexion as fresh as a school girl's. His vices apparently are few. He declined a drink of Bourbon with a gesture when proffered by a wicked citizen. He said he used no tobacco when offered a cigar. He is evidently a man of considerable refinement and culture."

Another "army" which is attracting attention in the West is that of "General Frye," which is making its way toward Washington on foot and by such conveyances as offer. The army at this writing numbers some two hundred persons. Other bodies of tramps are organizing in various Western centres, and with the coming of pleasant weather the country is likely to be overrun with idle vagabonds who find it easier to prey upon the mistaken sympathy of rural communities than to earn a living by honest work.

## A Good Priest Honored.

THE good Catholic priest, Rev. John C. Drumgoole, founder of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, situated at Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place, in this city, achieved by years of faithful devotion to the welfare of the poor and unfortunate, a profound and hearty popular esteem, which has expressed itself, now that he has ceased from his labors, in a permanent memorial. This memorial is in the form of a bronze statue, which was recently unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of some thousands of spectators. Father Drumgoole was in the best sense a benefactor of his kind. Born in Ireland and coming to this country when a child, he lived for nearly seventy years in this city, and from early manhood was identified with the work among the poor, among whom he was known as "Father John" long before he reached the priesthood. His first official relations were with the home for poor boys established in Warren Street by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The demands upon that charity steadily increasing, he organized St. Joseph's Union, and six years later purchased four city lots at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, whereon he erected a ten-story fire-proof building. In time even this became too small, and Father Drumgoole purchased six hundred and fifty acres on Staten Island, with a mile of water front on Princes Bay, which he called Mt. Loretto. Here nearly two thousand young people have their home. Printing, wood-carving, steam-fitting, tailoring, knitting, plumbing, painting, baking, shoemaking, and other trades are taught, and many of the boys work on the farm. The extent and scope of Father Drumgoole's work is shown by the fact that since this mission was opened some thirty-five thousand children have been provided for.

The statue to the memory of this practical philanthropist shows him in heroic size, wearing his house costume of cassock and beretta, and turning from the reading of his breviary to look down and place his right hand protectively on a little newsboy, who has thrown down his

pack of papers discouraged and clings for protection to the priest. On the other side is the same boy, no longer ragged, but neatly dressed and studying his lesson. The statue is of bronze ten feet high, and rests on a pedestal of polished Quincy granite. The sculptor was Mr. Robert Cushing.

## FACE STUDIES BY STILETTO

Mrs. Humphry Ward.

A FACE wherein is depicted the union of ardor and sympathetic warmth with the calm patience of the student and thinker. By its general form the head is suggestive of mental stability and system. Upon its summit is reverence and a deep sense of the higher and better side of all things; these are blended with idealism, and are in no way influenced by superstition, nor emotional in form. Conscience also is well developed, and firmness. The eyebrows are reflective; they speak the serenity of abstract thought, and suggest persistence, but it is the lower portion of the nose which gives point to the latter trait and defines it as that persistence which expends itself in patient effort, and courts rather than fears long tasks. Keen intuitions are displayed, unfailing readiness to receive impression, and upon the lips is a great human sympathy, which thrills and penetrates to the very soul of its perceptions, analyzing more in love than in cold criticism, feeling as well as reasoning, and comprehending not by



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

dint of thought alone. The chin bears the stamp of a strong and tenacious will power, and the line of the mouth suggests method and precision in detail. A ready command of language, together with a firm but not egotistical belief in self, sits beneath the eyes, and these latter are contemplative in their gaze—clear, unwavering, direct, and sincere. It is a face which depicts rare and choice traits of character. Traits which, supplied by a heredity of learning and cultivation, and developed under the shelter of superlative literary influences, have become the motive forces of a truly literary mind. Mrs. Humphry Ward is a woman forty-three years of age; her father was the second son of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Matthew Arnold was her uncle. Her maiden name was Mary Augusta Arnold. Her childhood and youth were spent within the charmed circles of universities, and much in her writings may be traced to the influence of early associations at Oxford. Her first literary work of note was in connection with a "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and the broad fields of religious thought to which her eyes were opened by the studies necessary to the fulfillment of her task are reflected in "Robert Elsmere," a book which elicited on its appearance more of comment and widespread interest than had any book written by a woman since the first appearance of "Adam Bede." Mrs. Ward is a writer of motive—a purpose lies behind her tales. And in the first of these, "Robert Elsmere," the machinery was at times too apparent. But so grand a mechanism as the mind which can weave together an intermingling throng of varied characters, emotions, and events into a tale of deep human interest, intense with the power of a single vital purpose, cannot be adjusted without experiment. In "David Grieve" there is more of art and less of the mechanical, and by the recent publication of her third book, "Marcella," this gifted authoress has proved her right to a place among the greatest writers of English fiction—a place not less conspicuous, as her friends believe, than is that of George Eliot. "Marcella" has already made its mark. It is timely, treating a leading topic of the moment—socialism, and is deeply imbued with true human sympathy.





## Economical Homing-Pigeons.

THE great and entirely unnecessary expense attending the keeping, training, and breeding of homing-pigeons has without doubt deterred many a bright boy and girl from this most interesting and delightful occupation — an occupation that unites pastime, use, and profit to an extent that, so far as my knowledge extends, is shared by no other.

Much popular misconception exists on the

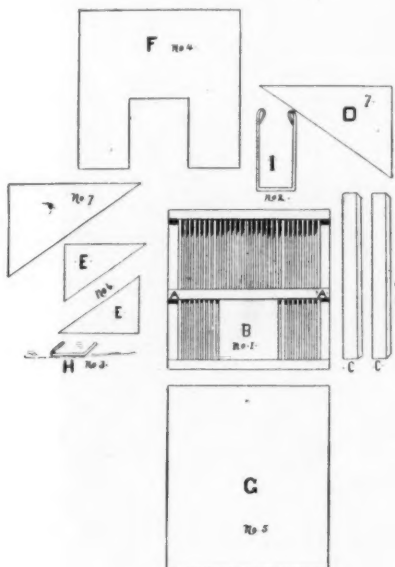


FIG. 1.

subject. A very prevalent idea is that a letter, generally one of ample size, is attached to the bird's neck by a ribbon and the pigeon is sent out to any given destination, and afterward sent back carrying a return message. The fact is, a homing-pigeon will only prove available as a messenger when taken to a distance and sent back to its home. It is its attachment to the locality where it was raised that makes it possible to employ its power of flight for any useful purpose. Another delusion, much favored by books and dealers, is that it is not only better, but absolutely indispensable, that some particular breed or expensive variety of pigeon be selected to train as "homers." This is not at all necessary. If you already have a pigeon-loft and keep the common sort of birds you may begin your training at once.

The higher the pigeon-loft the better. It should, if possible, not be placed in the immediate vicinity of trees. The elevated position gives the birds opportunity to become familiar with the surrounding country. The loft should open into a cage called an area. Instead of the complicated and expensive affairs usually described and recommended, this may be very simply made. Construct a frame some four feet square of slats, as you would an ordinary chicken coop (No. 1, Fig. 1). A transverse horizontal support of perhaps 4 inches in width and one-half inch in thickness, A A, is fastened midway between the top and bottom of the frame. Upon this the slats are secured, leaving an open space a foot and a half square in the middle beneath the transverse support, as at B. Make the inner triangles E E, seen at No.

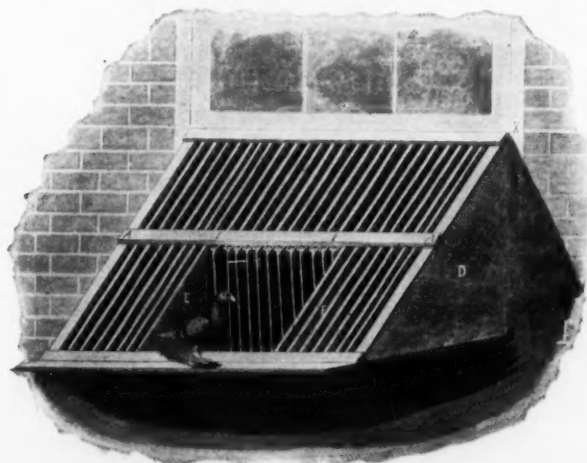


FIG. 2.

6. height 17½ inches, width 17½ inches; then the larger triangles, D D, No. 7, 35 inches high and 35 inches long. The back of the area is shown at F, No. 4; the opening is of the same size as that at B, No. 1. The platform G, No. 5, is that upon which the coop or area is placed, and forms its bottom. The dimensions are four by five feet, allowing half a foot to project in front and at the back. C C are support braces to be placed under the area. Bend stout wires at right angles, as shown at I, No. 2, and hang them on little staples or hooks or double pointed tacks (H, No. 3) fastened in the transverse support, A A, No. 1, and as is also seen at I I, Fig. 2. Similar entering wires, as they are called, are attached to the opening in the back, E, No. 4. When not required these wires can be fastened back out of the way. The wires are made a little too long to swing both inward and outward. They rest upon the bottom or platform with a slant inward, so that they can be lifted by pushing inward, but not outward as is the case with the door of a mouse-trap. The object of this arrangement is obvious; it allows the pigeons to enter but prevents them from leaving the area and loft. On alighting upon the ledge in front of the doors, which is the part of the platform (F, No. 4) which extends in front of the cage, they have but to push the swinging wires to get home; but when any birds are to be caught they are driven from the loft into the area or cage, from which the doors opening inward prevent their escape and make their capture easy and expeditious. The manner of putting together the parts described is shown in Fig. 2, where the principal parts are lettered to correspond with Fig. 1. There need be no exact dimensions given for the loft, as its size will depend upon the number of birds kept and the convenience of their owner. Only it is better, of course, not to crowd whatever space you have available for the purpose. In the

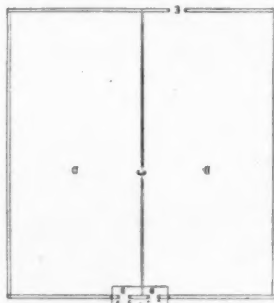


FIG. 3.

other, while the apertures at G G and H H lead from the inner platform B B to the area at A. The birds can thus be let in or out either apartment as desired. The door by which access is obtained to the loft is shown at E.

As soon as the young homers are able to get about they should be let out into the area, from which they can see and become familiarized with their immediately surrounding neighborhood, after which preparation they may be allowed out with one or more old birds in the evening, just after feeding. They will then not fail to return after a brief flight. After having been thoroughly familiarized with their surroundings in the vicinity of their loft they may be allowed a little wider range.

Their real training should not begin before they are five or six months old. They should first be tossed up about a hundred yards from the loft, and, after this has been repeatedly done,

from double and afterward treble the distance. This should be done early in the morning, before they have eaten, and on fine, clear days. They should be tossed in every direction from their lofts, and the distance cannot be too slowly increased. As the distances gradually increase it is well to release old birds with them, as the former will guide them safely home. When the neighborhood for five miles in every direction is thoroughly known by the birds another five may be added,

until, by easy stages, the birds are taught to fly home from much greater distances.

If held in the bare hand, the best and most secure manner of holding a pigeon is shown in the accompanying illustration (Fig. 4). Let its breast rest upon the palm of the hand, the tail projecting between the thumb and forefinger, and the legs between the second and first fingers, the thumb coming over the back. Another and better way to hold a bird, especially if it is to be carried any distance by hand, is by inserting it, tail first, in a paper cone, as in Fig. 5.

Messages should be written upon very thin paper, wrapped close about the leg or, better, the quill of the middle tail-feather, and secured by thread or small rubber bands, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 6).

Hens should not be flown during the breeding season, or until two weeks have elapsed after they have hatched their broods. Cocks may be flown one week after their broods are hatched. The name and address of the owner should be stamped on the broadest of the wing (flight) or tail-feathers. A rubber stamp may be used the feather being backed by several thicknesses of blotting paper upon a solid support. Although it is impossible in the space afforded for the



FIG. 4.

present article to give even the briefest directions for any regulations that will apply to pigeons in general with respect to food, care, or breeding, but only such exceptional rules and adjustments as apply exclusively to homing-pigeons, it is so important an element in the possibility of success that it seems absolutely necessary to add a caution in respect to keeping the loft sweet and clean. Too much attention



FIG. 5.

can scarcely be given to this. The floor should be covered with sand, saw-dust, or tan-bark, the latter to be preferred. This should be renewed at frequent intervals and the corners of the place well scraped out with a trowel or a scraper. Suspend in the loft a few open-mouthed bottles of bisulphide of carbon, as it is very efficacious in driving away insects. The vapor is highly inflammable, so it is not advisable to bring a light too near the necks of the bottles. If the foregoing directions are faithfully followed,

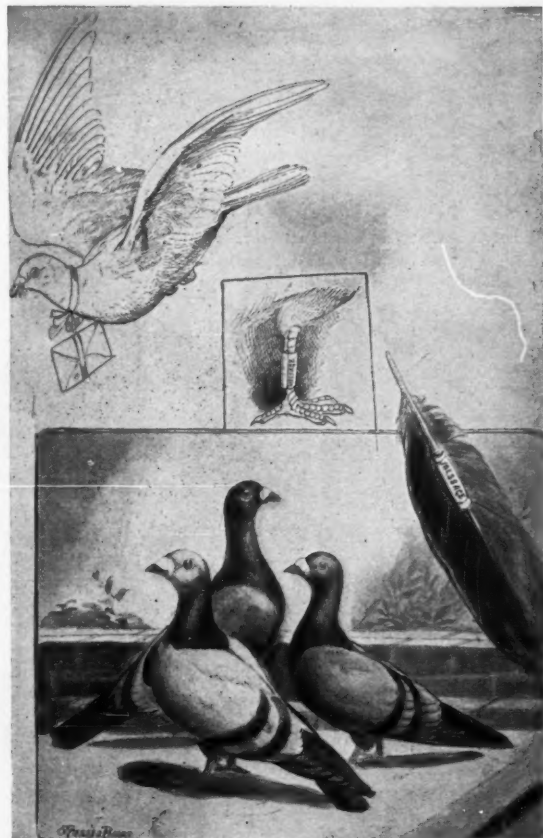


FIG. 6.

together with such others as apply to pigeons in general, and which can be learned of any pigeon-fancier, the owner can confidently expect a measure of success proportional to the size of his flock and the time he gives it.

J. CARTER BEARD.

## Bubbles.

Blow your bubbles, little man,  
Just as big ones as you can!  
They are pretty things to see  
As they float off gracefully  
From your parted finger-tips,  
And your earnest, pursed-up lips.  
They are rainbow-tinted, fair,  
As they ride the golden air,  
And their freight is all your joy.  
Blow your bubbles, little boy.

I have blown my bubble, too,  
Just as wantonly as you,  
And as now it floats away  
On the winds of yesterday  
I can see it was a toy  
Quite as vain as yours, my boy.  
It was rainbow-tinted, too,  
This great bubble that I blew,  
And its freight—ah, well-a-day!  
It is blown—and blown away.

BELLE HUNT.

## Special Prize.

Silver belt-buckle awarded, for best full set of answers to four series of questions on United States history, to

Katharine Stearns Haskell, No. 430 East Fourth Street, South Boston, Massachusetts.

## Prize Winners—Fourth Series.

Silver pencil—Edith Elizabeth Lawson, Galveston, Texas.

Silver-handled penknife—George W. Gerlach, Sing Sing, New York.

## Honor Roll.

Katharine Stearns Haskell, M. J. Phillips, Harriet Phelps Harrison, Jacob Stutz, Jacob Marcuson, Otto Davies, Hattie Alexander, Edna J. Hall, Thomas Sturges, Jr., George W. Henkel, Harry S. Duryea, Bessie Leigh Goodale, John W. Wenzel, Walter Clark, Annie Wagner, Charles Gaukel.

## Do You Have Asthma?

If you do, you will be glad to hear that the Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West Africa, is reported a positive cure for the disease. The Kola Importing Company, 1164 Broadway, New York, have such faith in this new discovery that they are sending out free, by mail, large trial cases of Kola Compound to all sufferers from asthma who send their name and address on a postal-card. Write to them.\*

## A Wonderful Discovery—

### Catarrh and Consumption Cured.

THERE is good news for our readers who are victims of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, in the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. Write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.

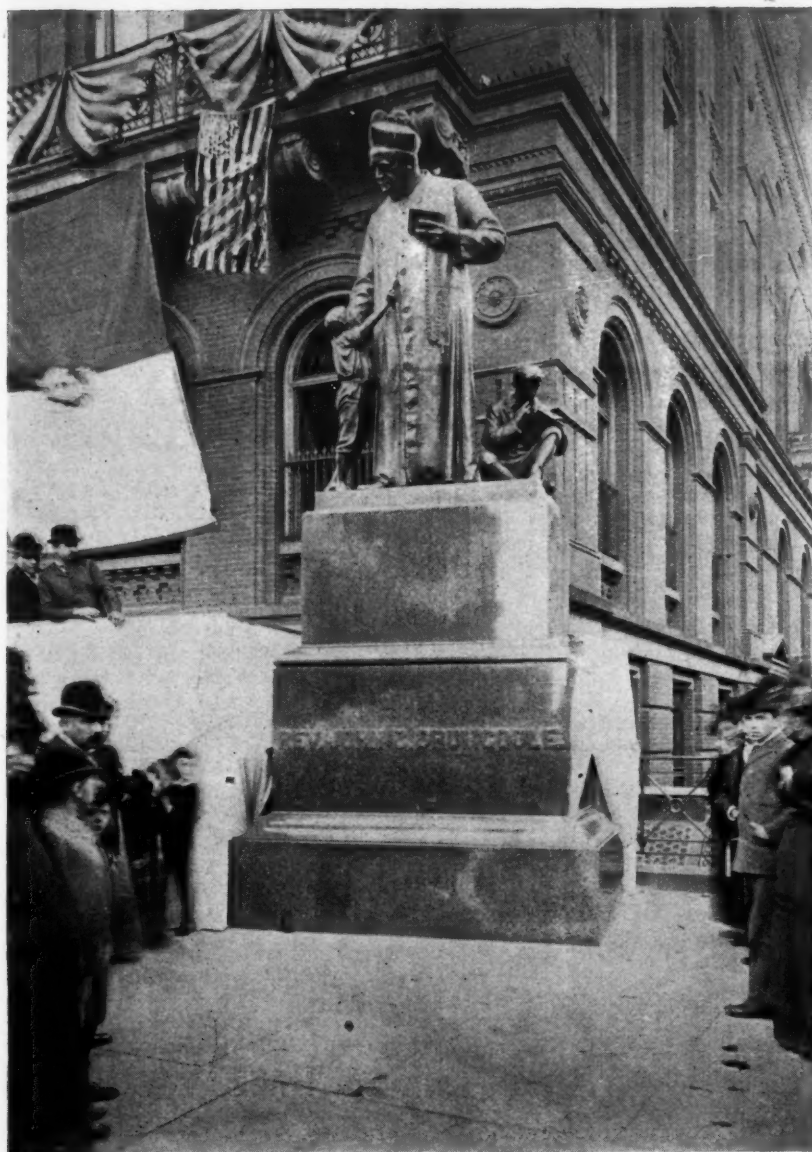




FLUTE-PLAYERS.



"Phormio." "Demipho." "Hegio." "Cratinus." "Crito."  
"DEMIPHO" AND "PHORMIO" HAVE A TIFF.



STATUE OF REV. JOHN C. DRUMGOOLE, FOUNDER OF THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NEW YORK CITY.—PHOTOGRAPH BY THE COLUMBIAN PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.—[SEE PAGE 294.]



"Nausistrata." "Chremes." "Phormio." "Demipho."  
"NAUSISTRATA" SURPRISES HER HUSBAND.



"Chremes."



"Dorio." "Geta." "Phaedria." "Antipho"

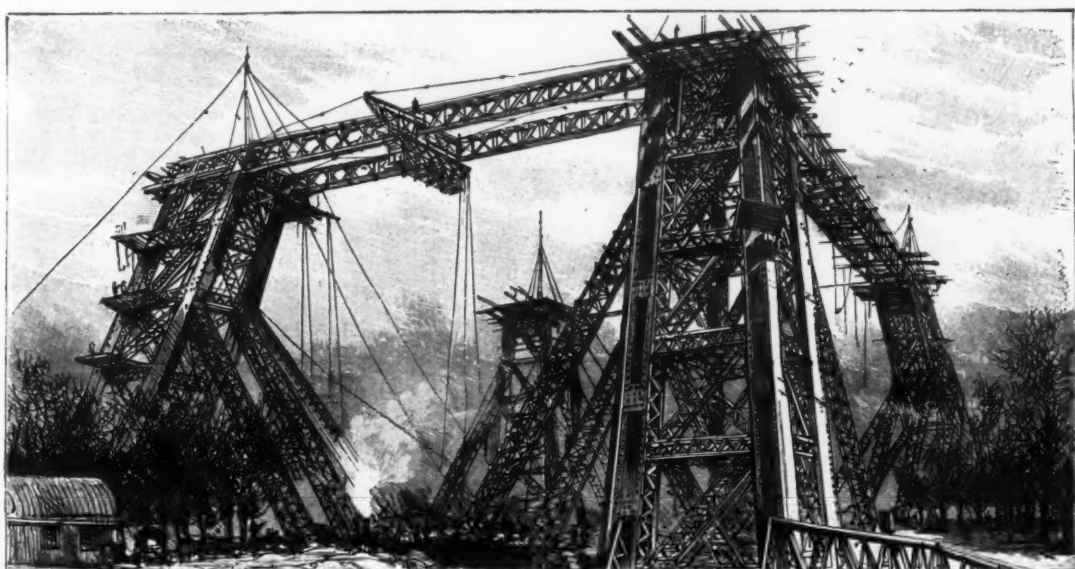
THE SLAVE-DEALER WANTS HIS MONEY.



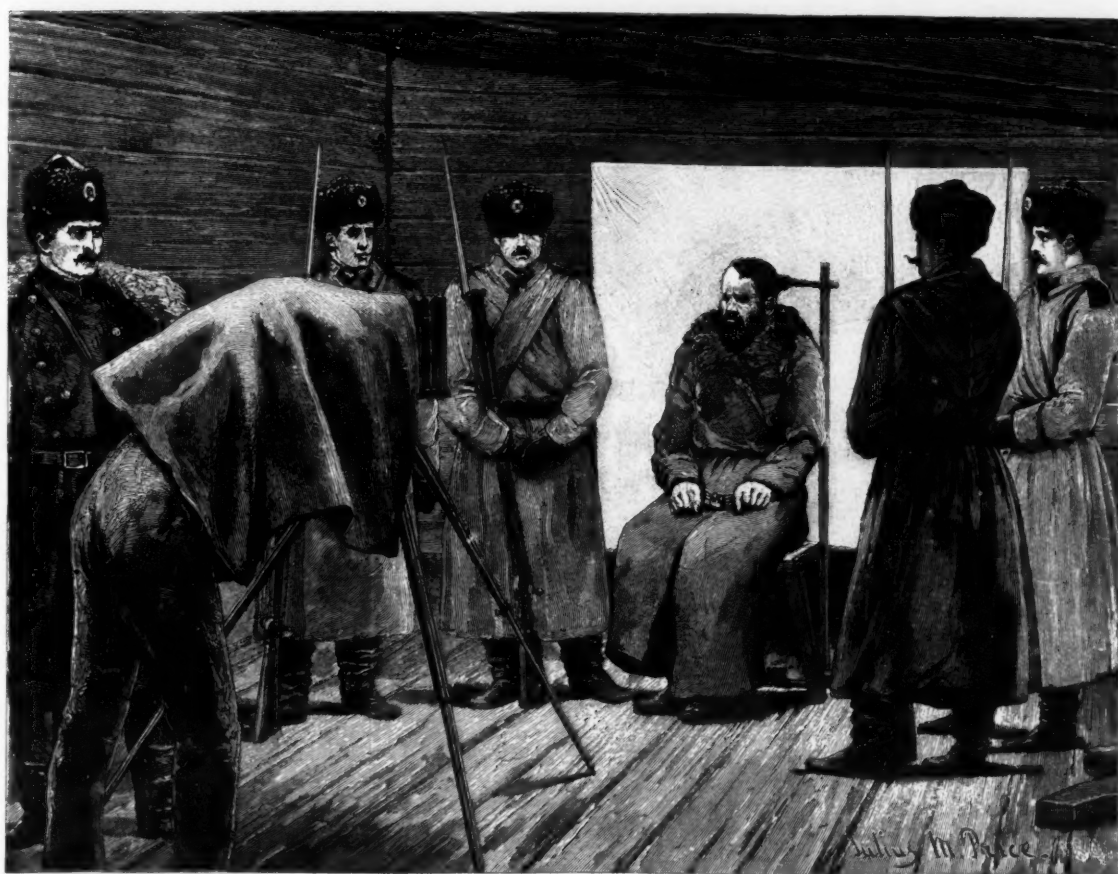
"Demipho." IN TRAVELING COSTUME.

THE PRODUCTION OF TERENCE'S LATIN COMEDY, "PHORMIO," BY THE STUDENTS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED EXPRESSLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.—[SEE PAGE 291.]

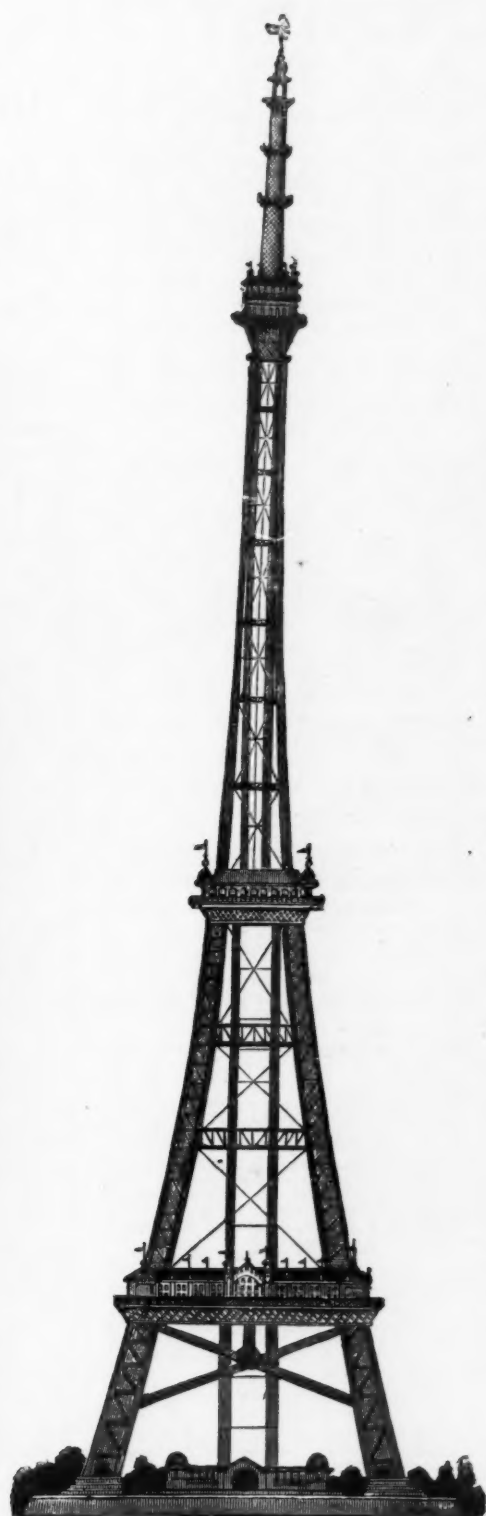




PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE WEMBLEY TOWER, ENGLAND, DESTINED TO BE 1,150 FEET HIGH.—*London Graphic*.



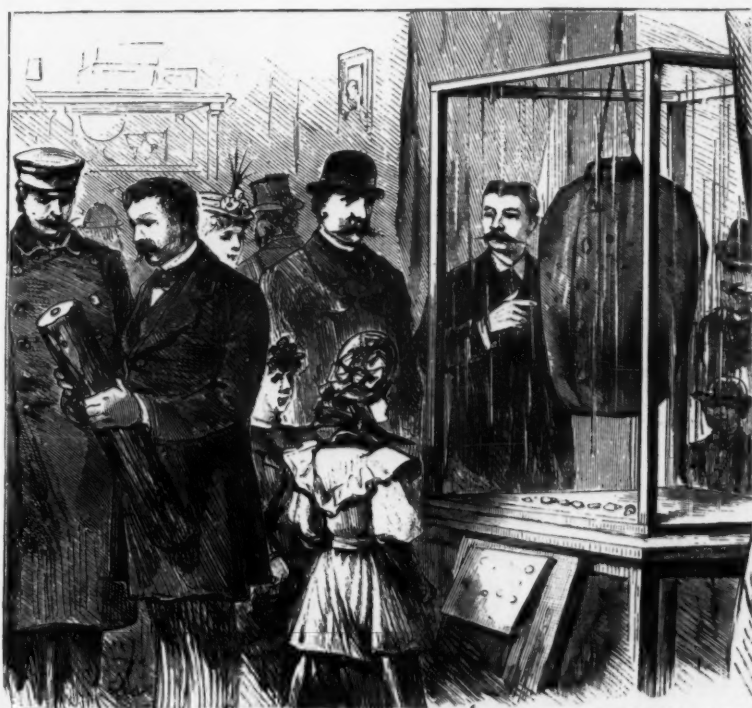
PRISON-LIFE IN SIBERIA—PHOTOGRAPHING A CRIMINAL.—*Illustrated London News*.



THE TOWER AT WEMBLEY PARK, ENGLAND, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.—*London Graphic*.



WOMEN CYCLISTS AS SEEN AT LONGCHAMPS, PARIS.—*London Graphic*.



EXHIBITION OF DOWE'S BULLET-PROOF COAT IN BERLIN.—*Leipziger Zeitung*.



## MIGHT FARE WORSE.

INVALID TOURIST—"Is Denver a good place for a consumptive to make his permanent residence?"

Denverite—"I reckon it is, stranger. This town has the finest cemeteries in the hull darn State."—Judge.

## DIFFERENT NOW.

BARLOW—"Before you were married you were full of theories about managing a wife. How did they turn out, McBride?"

McBride—"It is a condition and not a theory which confronts me now."—Judge.

## A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

"What is the difference between this coffee and my grandfather?" said the star boarder as he stirred the sugar in his cup.

"I'm sure I can never guess," smiled the landlady.

"Grandfather was one of the early settlers."—Judge.

## HIS FEARS.

PRISONER—"What does the judge say about my case?"

Lawyer—"He's non-committal."

Prisoner—"Well, I'm glad of that. I was afraid he would give me seven years."—Judge.

## TRUTHFUL THOMAS.

TATTERED TOMMY—"Your cousin, mum, Mrs. Smart, mum, at the other end of the town, said as how, if I would apply to you, mum, you would be sure to give me a good meal, mum."

Mrs. Easy—"And why didn't Mrs. Smart give you the good meal?"

Tattered Tommy—"She said as how, mum, that you was so much quicker than she to recognize true worth, mum."—Judge.

## GENEROUS MAN.

FIRST BUSINESS-MAN—"I understand old Gripen left a lot of money. Did he leave any of it for charitable purposes?"

Second Business-man—"Yes; left it all to his children. They are all grown men."

First Business-man—"But how is that charity?"

Second Business-man—"Keeps some one else from taking care of them."—Judge.

## DRUNKENNESS DELIGHTFULLY DISSIPATED.

We understand that nothing so quickly and effectually removes evidence of alcoholic excesses as the new "Sober-up" Tablets. Put one in your vest pocket when out with the boys. Write to the Noeline Company, 35 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio, for information.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cents.

If any persons still doubt the superiority of the Sohmer Piano let them try for themselves and be convinced, not only that the Sohmer is the best, but that it will continue to be the best.

## A Good Reputation.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections.

If no appetite, try half wine glass Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals.

## FEEDING THE SICK.

In many instances invalids are restricted by physician to easily digestible food; usually boiled or sterilized milk is prescribed. In such cases the value of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, or unsweetened condensed milk is apparent. Prepared by New York Condensed Milk Company.

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world; twenty-five cents a bottle.

## Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

## Cuticura

Works Wonders  
In Curing  
Torturing  
Disfiguring  
Skin Diseases

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

## Balmy Breath

EVERY one who has had the pleasure of visiting the country in summer time knows how exquisite is the odor of NEW MOWN HAY, AND THE PERFUME OF WILD FLOWERS. Equally delightful is the SWEET, BALMY BREATH which is allotted to every young lady who uses

## CONSTANTINE'S

### PERSIAN HEALING

## PINE TAR SOAP

But this is not the only advantage which this REMARKABLE PURIFYING agent affords to its patrons. It BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH and makes them SHINE LIKE PEARLS; removes from the face every trace of UNSIGHTLY ERUPTIONS; keeps the scalp FREE FROM DANDRUFF, and gives to the cheeks a fresh and

### ROSE-LIKE COLOR

WHICH CHARMS ALL BEHOLDERS. This ORIGINAL AND INIMITABLE PINE TAR SOAP is for sale by druggists generally.

## Lovely Complexion.



## Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Have you freckles, moth, black-heads, blotches, ugly or muddy skin, eczema, tetter, or any other cutaneous blemish? Do you want a quick, permanent and absolutely infallible cure. FREE OF COST to introduce it? Something new, pure, mild and so harmless a child can use or drink it with perfect safety. If so, send your full Post-office address to MISS MAGGIE E. NILETT, 134 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

### LONDON.

THE LANGHAM, Portland Place. Unrivalled situation at top of Regent Street. A favorite hotel with Americans. Lighted by electricity; excellent table d'hôte.

## Great Western

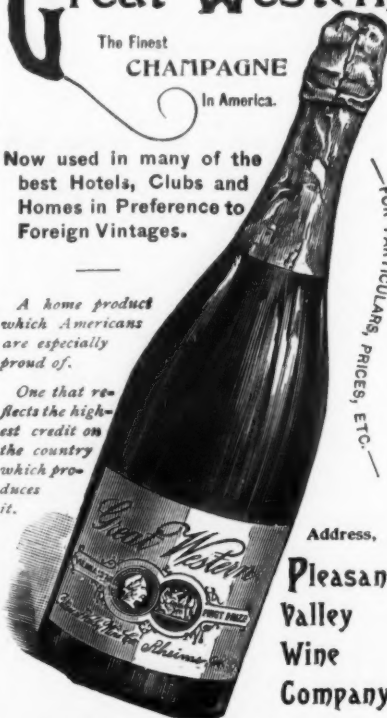
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LADY WANTED at home, to assist in preparing addresses, also other writing and easy office work. \$10 to \$20 per week entire year. If convenient enclose stamp. WOMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE TOILET CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Jas.)

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HAS SUPERIOR MERIT.

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It is popular because it produces what no other malt preparation has ever produced, namely, a quick and healthful reaction upon the first appearance of any cold, cough or other symptom indicating disease. It can be obtained of any reliable druggist or grocer, and all purchasers should insist upon having DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY and no other.

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## VINO DE SALUD

(WINE OF HEALTH.)

BOTTLED IN SPAIN.

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THE "CHESTER" is a suspender with an idea, viz:—enough stretch, all in the right place, and in enduring form. Our graduated elastic cord ends make it the most comfortable and serviceable suspender in the world; moreover, neat, light, and elegant. Sample pair mailed for 50 cents. The "Workers," made on same plan, 25 cents. We also make the well-known "Century." Ask for "Chester" suspenders. See the graduated elastic cord. CHESTER SUSPENDER CO., No. 9 DECATUR AVE., ROXBURY, MASS.

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arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth-wash,

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## SOZODONT

will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. The formula of Sozodont includes only botanic ingredients, and it contains only the purest and most salutary of these.

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PUBLIC OPINION endorses Sapolio.— It is a solid cake of scouring soap...

For many years SAPOLIO has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end. Any grocer will supply it at a reasonable price.

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The beautiful Mohawk Valley, in  
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The Empire State Express, the  
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The New York and Chicago Lim-  
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Are a few of the many attractions  
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**SENT FREE:** 75 Portraits and Autographs of Celebrities testifying to the uniform excellence of  
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**MOST EFFICACIOUS, MOST AGREEABLE** **MOST POPULAR TONIC-STIMULANT**  
**WHEN OVERWORKED FROM ANY CAUSE** **EFFECT IS IMMEDIATE AND LASTING**  
**STRENGTHENS BODY AND BRAIN**  
 “Vin Mariani, the Elixir of Life, gives vigor, health, and energy.”—**Emile Zola.**  
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**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening.

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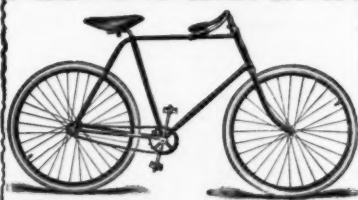
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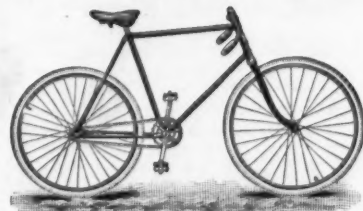
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